Huey Long Acts Quickly

(Continued from Page 1)

drives through the laws he has prepared and other singular features of his regime.

In addition, the Senator has impetuously done some things which many in the State regard as extravagant. One such, which medical men who are critical of Mr. Long point out, was the building of a State school of medicine, costing $1,200,000, exclusive of equipment, without a law authorizing the expenditure.

The justification advanced is that the charter of the State University, adopted in 1877, more than half a century ago, called for a school of medicine. Having no legislation setting up an appropriation for the purpose, Senator Long obtained the money through a shuffle of the road funds. His location of the new school adjacent to the long-established medical school of Tulane University is also criticized in medical circles.

Methods Contest

Laws of the Kingfish which have provoked the most unrest include the following:

Power has been given the state to remove the head of any police or fire department in Louisiana save the two or three police chiefs who are still elected by popular vote. Authority also is granted the state to appoint a new fire or police chief if the nominee of a city prove unsatisfactory to it. Every member of a police or fire department is required to have a warrant of appointment from the state. The right to dismiss any member of either force is likewise accorded the state.

Three of the principal elective officials of Alexandria and one of Baton Rouge were ousted from office. The former, including the mayor, were however, allowed to stay after they had acquiesced in the ousting of their chief of police who had offended Senator Long. The Baton Rouge man, commissioner of public parks and streets, found himself replaced by a state appointee. He was a political foe of the Kingfish, and his department had much patronage.

Commissioners Appointed

Control of one of the principal parishes (counties) in the State, that of East Baton Rouge embracing the capital, was taken away from the elected commissioners and given over to Senator Long. This was accomplished by the Legislature authorizing the appointment of 13 commissioners to sit with the 13 elected ones. As four of the latter were Long men, they coalesced with the new members to elect a Long leader president.

Public schools have been opened to politics in the selection of teachers, and state supervision of school expenditures has been extended to an exceptional degree.

Leading educators outside the State condemn the first of these steps and are skeptical of the second. Politics gets its new entry through the removal of a long-standing provision requiring the indorsement by the superintendent of schools for the employment of teachers. Senator Long's recent law provides that any school board member may nominate and the majority of the full board may elect a teacher without the superintendent's indorsement.

In such case, the board's choice must be approved by the state budget committee, a new device of the Kingfish, to pass on the same law. The committee consists of the Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Treasurer. The politicians on it outnumber the educator two to one.

School Expenditures

This committee in supervising local school expenditures may call for their reduction and if necessary, may require the dismissal of teachers to keep within the expenses it advises. In justification, Senator Long has argued that since the state was giving public schools more than half the money they were using for current expenses, an increase in its contribution, the state should have authority to review local school expenditures. A prominent school editor declares that this law is probably not paralleled anywhere else. It is regarded here as an experiment. Its significance is chiefly whether or not it is used for political ends.

Senator Long's laws have to be read in their setting. Some are patterns of good and progressive laws elsewhere which have been adapted here for a purpose plainly arbitrary.

One of the strangest enactments of the Kingfish places all the lawyers of the state under political supervision. Among his opponents in the legal profession there is a measure of apprehension lest his failure to get on with the bar be turned against them. It is now in the Kingfish's hands to investigate complaints as to the conduct of lawyers and to make findings and recommendations of disbarment, though the power to disbar remains with the State Supreme Court.

State Bar Organized

As usual the Kingfish does not hold such power directly, but has access to it through an official or political board which he dominates. In this instance the old Louisiana Bar Association, run by the lawyers themselves, has been shouldered aside by a new official "State Bar of Louisiana" to which every lawyer must belong in order to practice. It is a purely political organization under the finger of the state "boss."

One of the most curious provisions of this law is the requirement that every candidate for the board of governors of the State Bar of Louisiana must disclose the "names of private corporations, if any, for which the said candidate has been attorney, with emoluments received, for a period of five (5) years previous."

Exceptional power to write the taxes of every property owner in the state is credited to Huey Long, through the State Tax Commission, by another law. Local taxing bodies are shoved into the background. They will assess as usual, but the commission can raise or lower their assessments in any way it wishes and can make its changes right up to the day the taxes are paid. While the statute clinches the State's authority more definitely, it probably does not add to the control it previously exercised. The law reenforces one of the principal instruments of pressure possessed by the Kingfish.

Huey Long's legislation directed at his political enemies intrenched in New Orleans has taken much local authority away from the municipality. Direction of the New Orleans police and fire departments has been transferred to the state.

Act Declared Void

Control of the largest independent spending board in New Orleans, the sewage and water board, was voted from the city and given the state. It has charge of the city's water supply, drainage and sewage. The federal court has called the act unconstitutional.

The State is vested with a veto on all deputy sheriffs in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. It rejected five of the sheriff's 13 men in the latter city. After futilely trying reappointing them, he submitted other names, which means in effect that he has dropped the main portion of outside criminal work, as those retained are mostly his office staff.

No special officer of special policeman appointed by a city shall have the right, says another law, to carry arms except with approval of the Governor. This will prevent New Orleans from swearing in and arming a large number of special policemen as it did last year during an election quarrel when Senator Long brought in the militia. New Orleans also lost its part of the staff of its city attorney when the Legislature provided no city attorney should have more than three assistants.

Centralization of Power

"There is no state in which such centralization of government has been developed as in Louisiana," observes one of the best-posted authorities here. "Long has diminished the right of self-government of the cities to build up his political machine, which dominates the state government and is extending its power into the cities."

Impartial political scientists outside of Louisiana reading over the Kingfish's unusual laws have made such informal comments as "wholly undesirable" and "terrible."

Three extraordinary sessions of the Legislature were called by Senator Long last year, in August, November and December. They were in addition to the regular sessions earlier. Each of the special sessions lasted only the minimum prescribed, five days.

The official call for the last was signed at 11:20 on a Saturday morning and the session met the next night, Sunday, at 8 o'clock. Such immediateness is unknown as a rule outside of emergencies. The next morning Senator Long explained his bills to the house committee due to three minutes to a law. Under his personal guidance the Legislature cleaned up everything and adjourned on Thursday, about five ... that it took the committee less than an hour and 30 minutes to act on the 39 measures presented—about three minutes to a law.

Right to Discuss Politics Defended By Radio Priest

DETROIT, March 12 (AP)—Picturing Hugh S. Johnson as a "chocolate soldier" playing the role of "Man Friday" to Bernard M. Baruch, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin replied last night to the former NRA administrator's "Pied Piper" speech.

The radio priest's reply was made in a 45-minute speech over the same network General Johnson used at New York last week to call him and Senator Huey Long "two mad Pied Pipers" appealing to "the lunatic fringe of the people."

In asserting his right to speak on political and economic topics, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin declared: "Someone, irrespective of his Catholicity, or of his Protestantism, or of his Jewish faith, was required to raise his voice, if for no other reason than to condemn those who, refusing to leave this land of sorrow, obstructed our passage to the land of prosperity. . . . In accepting the dignities which my religion conferred upon me, I sacrificed in no respect the rights identified with my citizenship."

Admitting that his radio League of the Little Flower gained $12,000 by an investment in silver futures, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said it had brought him no personal profit.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin said he anticipated that General Johnson's speech was "the opening gun in a well-organized attack against me."

South Carolina Pushes Textile Labor Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The measure to abolish the "stretch-out" system in South Carolina cotton mills, regulating the work load of employees along lines more proportionate to their ability to perform, passed the House by a vote of 96 to 6, while the workmen's compensation bill was advanced to the House committee and manufacturers committee for a public hearing to test its reaction by labor and industry.

The almost unanimous support given the "stretch-out" bill was indicative of powerful backing for the mill legislation, and provided for limiting labor in all textile plants within conservative specifics.

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Listed Stock Quotations • # Market Makes an Unsuccessful Effort to Regain Equilibrium • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Prices Drop Back After Attempt To Recover Footing

Many New Lows Recorded for the Year—Rails Are Prominent

By Forrest Price

A sad story—for the bulls. Stocks made a feeble effort today to regain some of their lost ground. But it was unsuccessful.

Yesterday's price tumble had a demoralizing effect.

After a partially successful effort to recover their equilibrium prices again started downward, and without any incentive such as the cotton market presented yesterday with its sharp price break.

Total transfers amounted to 1,000,000 shares.

The rails again led the way to lower territory. Union Pacific managed to show an early gain of 1⅛ which it held a short spell and then dropped a point or so below yesterday's closing, making a new low for the year.

Nickel Plate preferred lost 2⅛. Pere Marquette preferred declined more than a point and the prior preferred about 3, both new lows. Chesapeake Corporation and the Chesapeake & Ohio issues reached new lows by declining good fractions.

Hahn Department Stores was up 3 points at one time, later losing most of its gain.

Quite a number of new lows were made by various industrial issues, including U. S. Steel, Wrigley, New York Air Brake, Industrial Rayon, Johns-Manville, Wright Aero and both issues of Case Threshing.

Owens Illinois Glass had a drop of 5 points. American Crystal Sugar was up 2 points at one time but later declined 1½ under yesterday's close. American Sugar Refining dropped nearly 4 points.

U. S. Smelting had a drop of 4½ points.

The bond market moved cautiously. Corporate issues were easy, influenced largely by the equities. Prices of U. S. Governments and foreign government loans were mixed.

The cotton market was excited and irregular but did not repeat its slump of yesterday. Prices, however, were generally lower. The grain market was excited and irregular.

Holders of railroad securities have had little to encourage them in the last few years, and many are inquiring when the protracted downward movement is going to stop. Well, nobody can give a satisfactory answer to that query.

But nevertheless when something is done for the railroads to put them on an equal earnings footing with other transportation companies there will be a brighter day for the carriers. And that day, it is believed, is not far off.

Rail share prices are now at the lowest level of the last two years. Lean earnings furnish the answer. It may be interesting to observe in this connection that there are only 11 railroads in the country which have been able to show fixed charges earned in each of the four most acute years of the depression. Two of the roads are New England lines, the Bangor & Aroostook and the Boston & Maine. The best showings were made by the Norfolk & Western and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Good Demand For Farm Implements

Higher prices for farm products, says the magazine Steel, are stimulating demand for agricultural implements, manufacturers experiencing their best operations in five years, some of them already encountering a shortage of skilled machine operators.

The two leading can manufacturers have consumed more tin plate so far this year than in any similar period in their history, and tin plate mill operations are scheduled for an advance from the current rate of 80 per cent.

Award of 10,000 tons of 6-inch pipe for a 20-mile line for the Champlin Refining Company, Enid, Okla., to Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and distribution of 9100 tons of 10¾-inch pipe for an 80-mile line in California for the General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, are among the first important pipe-line projects in several years.

Texas is making strong efforts to obtain federal aid to lay two parallel gas lines to St. Louis and Detroit, which would take 415,000 tons of steel.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	21⅛	23	Manhattan	20	22
City	19¾	21¼	Public	28⅝	30
Commercial	138	150	Trade Bank	12	20
Fifth Av	1000	1500	Yorkville	30	40
First N Y	1650	1750			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	56	60	Fulton	245	300
Banca C I	140	150	Guaranty	260	300
Bk NY&T	332	350	Irving	13	15
Bronx	3	6	Kings Co	1680	1730
Brooklyn	85	100	Law Tit&G	½	1½
Cn Hanover	112	120	M'facturers	20¾	22¾
Chemical	38¾	42	New York	96	100
County	38	42	Title Guar	5	7
Empire	17⅛	19	Unit States	1670	1750

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	29	31	Merchants	340	400
N Shawmut	16½	18½	Second Nat	101	120

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	38¾	48	Harris T & S	190	210
First Nat	92	105	Northern Tr	419	500

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	45½	50	Home	26⅞	30
Am Allianc	20½	23	North River	22	24
Gt Amercn	20	22	Spgfld Fire	107	120
Hartford	57¾	62	U S Fire	43¼	47

Boston & Albany Special Meeting

The Boston & Albany Railroad has called a special stockholders' meeting for March 29 to authorize the company to mortgage its properties to secure outstanding bonds and to authorize immediate issue of $9,000,000 4½ per cent mortgage bonds due April 1, 1943, to refund the same amount of unsecured bonds outstanding and to authorize directors to issue additional mortgage bonds from time to time.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Building Permit Values Are Moderately Higher

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Building permit values showed further moderate seasonal gain during February, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The estimated value of permits issued for new buildings, alterations and repairs in 215 cities, as reported to the agency, amounted to $27,651,002 for February, compared with $26,826,268 in January and $19,326,964 in February, 1934.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; scattered selling unsettles list.

Bonds: Easy; utilities depressed.

Curb: Soft; alcohols and metals dip.

Foreign exchanges: Lower; Sterling, gold and silver units sag.

Cotton: Heavy; rallies meet fresh selling.

Sugar: Lower; Wall Street liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Stead yto easy; excited sentiment.

Corn: Irregular; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong to higher; top $14.

Hogs: Slow, 10-15 lower; top $9.60.

Foreign

London—The recovery in Greek bonds due to the collapse of the revolt was the chief feature of today's trading on the stock exchange. Trading was quiet with fair investment buying in gilt-edged securities and industrials. Speculative issues were inactive and easy, operators awaiting new developments. The closing was irregular.

Paris—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse, and trading was inactive, except in rentes which held interest. International issues were also dull, reflecting the decline in Wall Street yesterday. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse opened irregular, developed firmness later, and closed unchanged.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet and steady, unchanged to 1 higher.

	High	Low	Last
September	74.5	74.5	74.0b
October	74.7	74.7	74.0b

b—Bid.

Irregular Trend In Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Grain prices were irregular to easy today, reflecting the excited undertone of a market easily affected by rapid changes in sentiment.

The trade was unsettled by erratic fluctuations in cotton prices. A tinge of bearishness was added by reports of precipitation over a broad section of the domestic grain belt.

Wheat closed ⅛ cent lower to ⅜ higher, compared with yesterday's finish, May 93¼-⅛, and corn was 1¼ down to ⅛ up, May 79⅛-¼. Oats and rye were off fractions to around a cent and provisions were about steady.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	79.7	94.0	87.9	68.0
Month ago	85.5	94.0	88.3	69.7
Year ago	87.1	86.4	83.2	67.8
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.8	70.4
1935 low	79.7	93.0	84.5	68.0
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.8	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.0	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	109.7	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.5	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	104.8	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.3	1932 low	88.8
1935 low	107.9		

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.93¾	.94⅛	.93	.93⅛	— ¼
July	.88⅝	.89⅝	.88¼	.88⅞	—.01¼
September	.88¼	.89⅛	.87⅞	.88¾	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	.79¼	.79⅝	.78½	.79⅛	— ¼
July	.74¾	.75¾	.74⅝	.75	— ⅛
September	.72¾	.73⅝	.72⅝	.73	— ¼
Oats					
May	.47⅜	.47½	.46⅝	.46⅞	— ⅝
July	.41	.41¼	.40⅝	.41	— ⅝
September	.38¾	.39⅛	.38⅝	.39	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.83¾	.83¼	.83¾
July	.83⅝	.83	.83⅛

Fewer Business Failures

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Business failures in the United States in the first week of March made the smallest total for any full week since September, said Dun & Bradstreet today. They numbered 216 compared with 224 in the previous week and 260 in the corresponding week last year.

Penn Mutual Life Co.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—Sales of life insurance by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in February increased 6.5 per cent over February of last year, William A. Law, president, announces.

International Nickel Of Canada Profits for 1934

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., reports for 1934 profit of $18,487,478 after all charges including provision of $5,321,131.52 for depreciation, mine depletion and other reserves.

After preferred dividend there remained $16,553,580, equal to $1.13 a share on the common. This compares with 53 cents a share in 1933 and with a net loss of $135,344 in 1932.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.08	11.08	10.70	11.00	—.06
May	11.13	11.23	10.70	11.03	—.07
July	11.17	11.26	10.70	11.07	—.03
October	10.73	10.95	10.45	10.75	—.01
December	10.70	11.00	10.50	10.73	—.07

Spots 11.25, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.54	6.54	6.37	6.39	—.42
May	6.47	6.48	6.30	6.32	—.42
July	6.40	6.41	6.24	6.26	—.42
October	6.21	6.21	6.04	6.06	—.43
December	10.30	11.00	10.60	10.73	—.07

Tone at close steady.

Dividend Declarations

The Formica Insulation Company declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15, the first since 12½ cents was paid April 1, 1932.

A quarterly dividend was declared by American Gas & Electric Company of 35 cents on the common, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14.

The Acme Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Angostura-Wuppermann Corporation declared an extra dividend of 5 cents a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, both payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 18.

Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 15.

Fundamental Investors, Inc. declared a cash dividend of 1½ cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Cotton was excited and erratic today, after the drastic decline of yesterday. May contracts, after selling up from 11.06 to 11.23 during the morning, broke to 10.70, but offerings then tapered off, and while later fluctuations were irregular, prices held fairly steady in the late afternoon, with the market ruling net unchanged to 12 points lower.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last
June	9.12	8.96
Sept.	9.44	9.27
Dec.	9.76	9.65

Oil Production Now Ranks First In Dollar Value

Even Ahead of Automobile Industry, According to Hose Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Output of the United States petroleum industry now ranks first in dollar value among all of the industries of the country surpassing even that of the automobile industry, and the two industries furnish employment directly or indirectly to more than a sixth of the working population of the country, it is revealed in the current T. S. Hose oil review.

The review places agriculture in a separate category from industry.

"Capital invested in petroleum alone is more than $12,000,000,000," says the review, "which, compared with the present depressed market prices for railroad and public utility securities, brings the oil industry to a leading place in the money markets. Despite some 93,000 miles of pipe line, there is still more petroleum shipped over our railroads than any other class of manufactured goods.

"The growing importance of the oil industry illustrates the necessity of steps being taken to bring about a common understanding as to oil conservation among (1) the Government, (2) the oil companies, (3) the public and (4) other industries.

"We cannot let our oil wells run dry or the wheels of commerce would virtually stop, and we would be so defenseless that another country, if it had adequate supplies of petroleum, could descend upon us and take anything it liked.

"Last year, partially as a result of the nationalistic policies followed by countries all over the world and partially as a result of our own program of controlled production, we lost first place as an exporter of gasoline, that honor being snatched by the Netherlands West Indies.

"This might make some people feel bad but to our way of thinking it is better to have oil and not need it than to need it and not have it, which would certainly happen in short order if we permitted our wells to run wide open."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch.	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	58⅞c	58⅞c	33⅞c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	½@ ¼	⅝@ ½
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅝@ ⅜	⅝@ ⅜
5-6 months	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅞	⅞
Bar silver	27⅞d	27⅞d	16¾d
Bar gold	147s 6d	148s 4d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	3	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Warsaw	5
Brussels	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.74½	$4.77¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.74⅝	4.77½	8.2397
France—franc	.0664¼	.0666	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2352	.2362	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3267	.3225	.3267
Italy—lira	.0837	.0843	.0891
Germany—mark	.4051	.4078	.4033
Holland—florin	.6821	.6845	.6808
Sweden—krona	.2454	.2468	.4537
Norway—krone	.2385	.2385	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2125	.2128	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1378	.1385	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095½	.0095¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1913	.1913	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0425	.0425	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.3005	.3005	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1915	.1915	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0432	.0435	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0102	.0102	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4775	.4775	*
Shanghai—dol	.3813	.3832	*
India—rupee	.3590	.3600	.6180
Japan—yen	.2800	.2810	.8440
Java—florin	.6852	.6890	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5580	.5600	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3168	.3180	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0640	.2025
Chile—peso	.0520	.0525	.2060
Peru—sol	.2305	.2305	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8146	.8100	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9887½	.9896¾	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mar. 11	Mar. 9	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Mar. 5
High	99.79	99.38	99.48	99.44	99.44
Low	99.40	99.28	99.38	99.24	99.26
Last	99.79	99.28	99.44	99.41	99.38

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6, Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.04, April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.94 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 9 was receipts, $8,888,114; expenditures, $11,139,968; balance, $2,050,357,726; customs receipts for the month, $9,304,947. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,379,319,549; expenditures, $4,686,058,499 (including $2,424,718,320 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,306,838,950; gold assets, $8,547,422,440.

Commerce and Finance • **Japanese Cotton Cloth Imports Give American Trade Concern** • Business and Industry

Britain's Sugar Beet Subsidy Is Extended to 1936

First Attempt to Control—Output Now One Third of Country's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The sugar beet subsidy in the United Kingdom has been extended to the 1935-36 season, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The basic subsidy for the 1935-36 season has been fixed at 5 shillings per cwt (1.1 cents per pound) of white sugar produced but with allowances for increases or reductions, depending on whether the average price of raw sugar is below or above 4 shillings 6 pence per cwt (1.0 cent per pound). This procedure represents a change in policy from former subsidy payments. The subsidy during the past four seasons was 6 shillings 6 pence per cwt (1.4 cents per pound) irrespective of the price of raw sugar.

Change in Policy

An outstanding change in the subsidy policy for 1935-36 is that the bounty is to be payable only on the product of 375,000 acres of beets. This marks the first attempt on the part of the British Government to control sugar beet acreage, says the Bureau. The original purpose of the subsidy plan was to encourage an expansion in the British sugar beet acreage.

The British sugar beet subsidies reach the grower indirectly through prices paid for beets by factories. The price to growers in recent seasons has been determined in conference between the National Farmers' Union, representing the growers, and the General Committee of the United Sugar Industry, representing the factories. This group established the price to be paid for beets having a sugar content of 15½ per cent. Additions or deductions were then allowed for each 0.1 per cent of sugar content above or below 15½ per cent.

In the United Kingdom, as in most other sugar beet producing countries, the beet factories obtain their supplies of raw material by contract with growers. The contracts are generally made in the spring for deliveries in the following autumn. In that way the grower is assured that his output will be taken at an agreed rate of payment, although he still carries a risk of poor returns due to low sugar content of the beets.

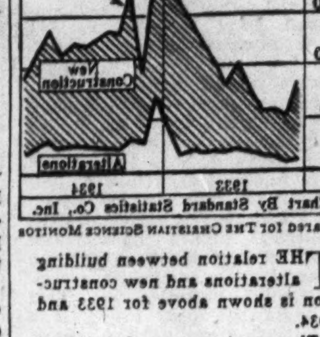
Price Worked Out

The average price received by growers during the 1934-35 season worked out at approximately 41 shillings per long ton $8.92 per short ton). It is expected that the contract price during the 1935-36 season will be about one shilling per long ton lower, assuming the sugar content is the same. The reduction in the price for 1935-36 beets is expected to prevent growers from planting more than the maximum of 375,000 acres to which the Government subsidy will be applicable.

The British area of sugar beets increased from 23,000 acres in 1924-25, to 404,000 acres in 1934-35. The 1924-25 acreage yielded 206,000 short tons of beets from which 27,000 short tons of white sugar were obtained. The 1934-35 acreage yielded 4,500,000 short tons of beets from which 681,000 short tons of sugar were obtained. This is over one-third of the annual sugar requirements of the United Kingdom.

The acreage of sugar beets in Great Britain during 1934-35 represented about 5 per cent of the world's total sugar beet area. As a result of the rapid expansion in British beet sugar production, exporting countries have lost a large part of the important market in that country.

Building Activity Trend Is Downward



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE relation between building alterations and new construction is shown above for 1933 and 1934.

The contra-seasonal upward movement of building activity in January this year was not maintained in the first two weeks of February.

In the latter period, when the first evidences of a spring upturn could logically be expected, all divisions of the industry recorded a decline.

Total contracts were 29 per cent below those for the initial half of the preceding month.

Sound Money League Official Approves Of Using Gold 'Profit'

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The action of the Government in using part of its gold "profit" in retiring national bank notes was described as "constructive" yesterday by Robert Harriss, vice-president of the Sound Money League, and closely associated with Senator Elmer Thomas in advocating currency expansion.

"It is undoubtedly the most constructive step taken by the Administration in a very long time," Mr. Harriss said. "It will reduce to some extent the stupendous national debt which is crushing the people with taxes. It will give some tax relief. It will make use of a small part of the billions of sterile gold and silver under Treasury control in lieu of Government bonds.

"It is true that the benefit derived from currency expansion will be negligible. However, it paves the way for making use of the billions of sterile gold and silver for currency expansion to retire or amortize a large part of the huge national debt. If this is done, taxes will be greatly lowered, prices on commodities, stocks, farms, homes, real estate, labor and other property will be restored to where national solvency will be attained."

Canada's Coal Reserves One-Sixth of World Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 12—Canada possesses approximately one sixth of the world's known coal reserves, 85 per cent of which are located in Alberta, it is reported by a committee of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade, after a two-year study of the Canadian coal industry. The consumption of coal in Canada has recently been 35,000,000 tons a year of domestic and imported coal, but half of this is imported. Coal is generally produced at a loss except in the provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta. Labor charges account for over one half of the cost per ton.

The committee recommends that every effort should be made to use Canadian coal in industry. Some government grant might be made for research in transportation and distribution technique, suggests the committee.

HUEY LONG and FATHER COUGHLIN!

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Makers of Cotton Material Alarmed By Huge Imports

Manufacturers Ask Washington to End Influx of Japanese Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 12—A tidal wave of cotton goods imports from the looms of far-off Japan has assumed threatening proportions during the last week or two.

The publication of definite figures on the record-breaking influx of Oriental cotton goods during the month of January caused increasing uncertainties among both buyers and sellers in the New York gray goods markets.

It was vigorous confirmation of warning complaints that have been coming in for months from cotton goods exporters, who have been predicting a major invasion of the United States markets by Japanese cotton goods, comparable with the way this outpouring of low-priced yardage has swept everything before it in the textile markets of India, of the Philippines, the East Indies, the Near East, the West Indies, Central America, South America.

Loss of Export Markets

Those engaged in the manufacture and distribution of cotton goods in the United States have seen during the last two years the steady loss of their export markets, as one after another fell prey to competition from lower priced goods from other countries, chiefly Japan.

They have been powerless to meet such competition, they claim, because of the combined effect of the price raising influence of the NRA wages and working conditions, plus the extra boost resulting from the cotton processing taxes, plus the difficulties growing out of the much depreciated Japanese yen.

Now that the wave of Japanese goods has reached the ports of the United States and is spilling over into the domestic markets in alarming quantities, the need for prompt action is acute if the entire structure of cotton goods values in this country is to be saved from complete demoralization, it is claimed.

Hurried appeal has been taken to authorities at Washington. Members of Congress from textile manufacturing districts during the last two weeks have been shouting on the floor of Congress for immediate use of the emergency tariff raising power of the President to stop the influx, and have even urged complete embargo for a time if no other way can be found of avoiding the serious unsettlement of values sure to result from continuation of the present heavy imports.

Huge January Imports

Steadily mounting totals, each month showing an increasing amount of Japanese goods coming in, culminated in a smashing December total of 2,210,325 yards, the largest of the year 1934, which had a 12-month total of approximately 7,287,000 yards.

The January wave, however, made the December total look small, for it reached a peak of 7,800,000 yards, according to preliminary estimates, or more than the entire 12 months of 1934 combined. Moreover, the influx continued to increase in February. One steamer alone, which arrived in February, brought more than 5,000,000 yards of Japanese cotton goods, about 4,000,000 of which was white cotton shirting.

The markets for sheeting and particularly for sheets and pillow cases have been considerably excited by persistent reports of a solid shipload of Japanese sheeting that is on its way to the United States.

Though no one has as yet been able to confirm this report, the heavy inflow of other Japanese cotton goods has lent so much color to it that it has had wide credence in gray goods circles, and both the Cotton Textile Institute and the Cotton Textile Code Authority have joined in an urgent appeal to the White House for immediate action to shut off the flow of foreign-made goods.

Gray Goods Mark Time

Meanwhile, the gray goods markets have marked time. The current rate of production continues to exceed the weekly volume of sales, and prices in many of the standard constructions are very weak indeed.

Softening of the raw cotton markets, fearful of a relaxation of the government restrictions on production and a lowering of the basis on which the Government will loan the cotton farmers money on their crop, has added impetus to the downward trend.

Manufacturers, with heavy accumulations of goods on their hands, faced sharp losses on every yard of goods they sold, but many felt compelled to sell to keep their working capital intact. Consequently, buyers were able to bid the market off, almost at will, but feared to do so beyond their immediate requirements, for they saw nothing in the immediate future to stop further declines.

Print cloth markets reached the lowest points of the year, with 38½-inch 64x60s nominally quoted at 6¾ cents and 39-inch 68x72s at 7¼ cents and 80x80s at 8¾ cents.

In fine goods, the whole list of plainwoven construction was weakened by the demoralization evident in combed lawn prices.

Fancies were sold in greater volume than plain goods but the volume of sales was limited even in this quarter.

Heavy Goods Steady

Heavy goods were steady but not very active, though some business in blankets and napped goods was reported. Almost the only line of heavy goods now sold tightly ahead seems to be certain types of cotton suiting materials.

Conferences were still being held in New York and in Washington as well as in Southern and New England textile centers aiming at some point of agreement on curtailment plans, which are now considered to be the only refuge from the overproduction.

Netherlands Trade Situation Generally Not Unfavorable

Shipbuilding Aided by Domestic Business and Orders From Russia—Oil Factories Work Night and Day—Country to Hold to Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The announcement recently made by Dr. Hendrik Colijn, the Dutch premier, to the effect that the Netherlands will not budge one inch in maintaining the gold standard has been received here with much satisfaction.

His contention that as far as its share in the trade of the world is concerned, the gold bloc is no less well off than the countries which have abandoned the gold standard, is also generally endorsed. The Netherlands is not tied to the gold bloc by any declaration. The question of the stabilization of those world currencies which have broken loose from gold is being watched anxiously, but the Netherlands is too small a country to take the initiative in this matter.

Meanwhile, conditions in the Netherlands generally are not unfavorable. Unemployment is somewhat higher than a year ago, but a feeling prevails that the bottom of depression has been reached and that prospects are brighter.

Restrict Exports to Germany

The new clearing agreements are just now the center of attraction. In 1934 imports from Germany decreased by 21.4 per cent and Netherlands exports to Germany increased by 12.2 per cent. Not quite 30 per cent of all Netherlands imports come from Germany, while about 25 per cent of all Netherlands exports go to Germany.

Up to recently imports and exports between Germany and the Netherlands approximately balanced. This was satisfactory to the Netherlands in so far as current trade was concerned. But it left no surplus for the discharge of commercial debts incurred by Germany to the Netherlands before the new agreements came into force. The Netherlands' Government has, on this account, been adopting the practically unprecedented course of discouraging Netherlands exports to Germany. A restriction amounting to about 40 per cent has thus been placed on re-exports of such Netherlands East Indian produce as tobacco, tea and copra.

The rate of interest in the Netherlands is definitely approaching the 3½ per cent level. In January several 4 per cent loans were floated, but a 3½ per cent loan of South Netherlands, issued at 98¾ per cent also proved a success.

New Orders Help Shipbuilding

More public loans at 3½ per cent followed, the price of issue being not under 97 per cent. The stock exchange is not very active, but the undertone is steady, prices having generally gone up since January.

Important new orders have recently saved some of the Netherlands shipbuilding yards from closing down. These orders include six big tankers, two of them having a tonnage of 12,000 and four of 9250 tons each, for the Royal Netherlands Petroleum Company. This huge order involves an amount of 6,000,000 florins ($4,000,000) and will provide work for several thousand hands for at least one year.

Increased orders from Soviet Russia are also reported. Netherlands shipyards during the past few weeks have secured contracts to build five sea-going tugboats, two dredgers and two timber freight boats. This order is worth 3,000,000 florins ($2,000,000). Besides this the Soviet Union has recently purchased five smaller ships for 575,000 florins ($400,000). It has also placed increased orders for tin and other products.

Trade With Russia Rises

In 1934 Russian orders in the Netherlands totaled 21,700,000 florins ($15,000,000). This compares with 16,000,000 florins ($11,000,000) in 1933. Among Russian purchases in 1934 were rubber 7,400,000 florins ($5,000,000), tin 4,000,000 florins ($2,700,000), tea 3,000,000 florins ($2,000,000). Exports to Russia of agricultural products and fish (41,000 barrels of herrings) totaled 1,000,000 florins ($680,000). Orders for such products as tools and machinery also showed a substantial gain in 1934 when they totaled 5,450,000 florins ($3,800,000).

The improvement which has taken place in trade with the Soviet Government is partly due to a Netherlands delegation which has recently visited Moscow. The burgomaster of Amsterdam, Dr. W. de Vlugt, took part unofficially in this mission.

Business in the Netherlands Indies is picking up. Trade figures for 1934 show that exports aggregated 528,400,000 florins ($352,500,000), and imports 300,000,000 florins ($200,000,000), leaving an export balance of 228,500,000 florins ($152,500,000), as compared with a similar balance of 161,500,000 florins ($108,000,000) in 1933.

Netherlands Indian palm oil producers and Netherlands oil and fats industries are benefiting from increased demand from the United States. Palm oil was quoted in London in June, 1934, at £11 1s. 8d., while in January, 1934, the price averaged £19. This compares with an average price of £12 7s. 6d., in January, 1934.

The price of crude arachid oil has risen. Oil and fats factories in the Netherlands are now working night and day even on Sundays. And this is expected to last for quite a long time.

News Notes—Southern Europe

[Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and Government surveys.]

Chemical Production—Government control of chemical production, in so far as the establishment of new plants or the expansion of existing plants is concerned, is being rigidly enforced in Italy, in order to prevent overproduction and to protect small and medium-sized undertakings, according to the Commerce Department. Applications to build new and enlarge existing chemical plants for the production of yeast, hydrochloric acid and its derivatives, alcohol distillation from grape lees, the concentration and recovery of terpenes from citrus fruits, and the low temperature distillation of lignite have been refused.

Power Transmission Chains—American manufacturers of power transmission chains have recently been making headway in the Italian market, according to the U. S. Vice Consul in Milan. This progress is due to the recognized quality and improved features of American products and the ability of American manufacturers to deliver promptly orders of any size. Great Britain, Germany and the United States are the chief foreign suppliers of power transmission chains to Italy. At the present time there are 15 local firms engaged in the production of this item and domestic output is steadily growing.

Oil Production in Sicily—Sicily's olive oil production in 1934 is expected to be markedly above that of the last three years, says the U. S. Vice Consul in Palermo. It is estimated that the entire output of the country for the 1934-35 season will exceed 100,000 quintals. (Quintal equals 220 pounds.) The United States is the outstanding foreign outlet for Sicilian olive oil.

U. S. Leather in Greece—Greek purchases of American upper leather in 1934 were substantially in excess of the preceding year, a Washington report says. However, the report points out, that due to the rapid expansion of the domestic tanning industry and the imposition of rigid quota restrictions the total amount of leather imported from the U. S. has sharply declined compared with the period preceding 1932. For the first 10 months of 1934 imports of American upper leathers totaled 91,500 pounds compared with 62,000 pounds in the like period of 1933, an increase of about 48 per cent.

Electrical Appliances—Extension in the use of electric current in Greece is creating a steadily expanding market for electrical household appliances, according to the Commerce Department. This is particularly true of the district of Athens and Piraeus. The availability of modern electric supply facilities at a reasonable cost has undoubtedly been the chief factor in promoting the sale of household equipment, but better business conditions in 1933 and 1934 have also stimulated demand.

Radios in Roumania—The superior performance of American-made radio receiving sets have acquired for them a high standing in Roumania, according to the U. S. Vice Consul at Bucharest. Manufacture of radios in Roumania is insignificant, amounting to only about 1000 sets annually. Broadcast is a state monopoly. The daily programs in general are well balanced and attractive, with a pronounced tendency toward higher education in all fields. Once or twice a week broadcasts are given in French and German for the benefit of foreign listeners-in.

Portugal's Cork Trade—Portuguese exports of cork products to the United States have appreciably declined during 1934, according to a Commerce Department report. Shipments of corkwood, shavings and refuse to the American market in the first nine months of 1934 amounted to only 25,411 tons compared with 31,937 tons in the like period of 1933, a decrease of more than 20 per cent. This shrinkage is in part attributed to the accumulation in the United States during the latter part of 1933 of abnormally large stocks.

Spanish Airport Development—Seville, Spain, may become an airport terminal for Europe in the Zeppelin Company's North American service to be inaugurated during the coming summer, says the U. S. Consul. It is reported that Seville will be made a port of call, provided the municipality agrees to construct an adequate hydrogen gas-generating plant at the local airport and furnish other facilities for the proper maintenance and care of the company's aircraft and crews. The new dirigible which it is reported will shortly be launched in Germany is capable of carrying from 50 to 75 passengers, mail, and freight, and proposes to maintain schedule of about 50 hours between the European terminus and the United States.

U. S. Leather in Spain—Despite the increased and improved leather production in Spain during late years and the declining importations, there was a decided improvement in the imports of leather from the United States during 1934, according to the Commerce Department. American leather sales to Spain in the first 11 months of 1934 were valued at $141,585, an increase of almost 45 per cent over the shipments during the entire preceding year.

Government May Put Ban on Right To Sue for Gold

Officials Said to Consider Closing Court of Claims Loophole

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The New Deal sought today to ward off a blow aimed at its policy of calling in millions of dollars of high interest gold clause bonds and replacing them with securities paying lower interest rates.

The legality of such debt refunding, an important part of President Roosevelt's efforts to reduce interest charges on both public and private obligations, was challenged yesterday by Robert A. Taft, son of the former President.

In a suit filed in the Court of Claims, he contended the Government has no right to call its gold clause bonds in advance of maturity without refunding them in gold.

Raises New Question

The capital wondered of one answer to Mr. Taft's challenge might be an act of Congress closing the Court of Claims to suits such as his. President Roosevelt conferred with monetary and legal advisers late yesterday. It was intimated afterward that their discussion concerned legislation to prevent the court from entertaining suits to collect the old gold value of Government bonds.

Some Government attorneys expressed confidence that, even if Mr. Taft's action is not blocked by a Congressional ban against such litigation, it could be defeated in the courts.

They acknowledged the Supreme Court ruled recently that Congress had no right to nullify the gold payment promises contained in Government bonds prior to June, 1930. They counted heavily, however, on this language in one of the court's decisions: " . . . . The payment to the plaintiff of the amount which he demands would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense, but an unjust enrichment."

The Government attorneys, who declined to be quoted by name, agreed that Taft's suit has raised an issue slightly different from that fought out in the celebrated contest before the Supreme Court.

May Seek Amendment

Some observers contended that, should Mr. Taft's suit be successful, the Treasury would be required to pay out $1.69 of the present currency for each $1 of gold bonds called for redemption before maturity.

The White House conference late yesterday was attended by Secretary Morgenthau, Attorney General Cummings, Angus MacLean, Assistant Solicitor General; Herman Oliphant, Treasury counsel, and Stanley Reed, counsel for the Reconstruction Corporation. Secretary Hull joined the group just before it adjourned.

Although details of the conference were not disclosed, it was recalled that Administration officials have been considering the advisability of additional protection against gold litigation ever since the Supreme Court decisions.

Officials have pointed out that an amendment to the Court of Claims Act, forbidding the court to hear suits for collection under the gold clause, would close the last door to such efforts. The Government cannot be sued unless it consents through an act of Congress.

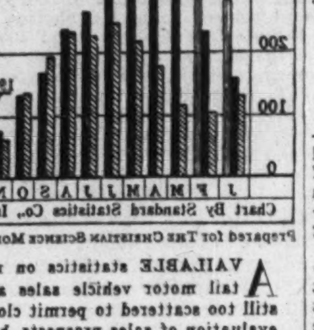
Federal Credit Unions Rapidly Being Chartered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Since the act permitting federal chartering of credit unions was passed, charters have been granted to 139 such organizations, according to a statement made by C. R. Orchard, director of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

During the last month 29 credit unions were chartered. To date associations have been organized in 27 states and the District of Columbia embracing groups of employees, neighborhood, religious, associational and farm groups.

Retail Motor Sales Are Still Expanding



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AVAILABLE statistics on retail motor vehicle sales are still too scattered to permit close evaluation of sales prospects, but the trade generally expects that further gains will be witnessed, at least until April.

Ford has announced that its domestic retail sales for January ran some 110 per cent above the similar 1934 month, while General Motors and Chrysler showed even larger percentage increases.

In the case of the latter two units, the relatively good showing this year is due partially to the fact that they experienced delay in attaining volume production last year.

January Exports Of Farm Products Smallest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—United States shipped abroad the smallest January volume of farm products this year in more than 20 years, according to the Bureau of Agriculture.

The bureau's index is 57, compared with 62 in December and with 93 in January a year ago.

The January index of cotton exports is 68, compared with 109 in January last year. Exports this January were 486,000 bales, compared with 782,000 bales a year ago. Total exports for seven months ended Jan. 31 were 3,325,000 bales, compared with 5,929,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1933-34. Volume of cotton exports has declined 44 per cent, and value has declined 27 per cent.

January exports of wheat and flour, including flour milled from Canadian wheat, were 1,310,000 bushels, one of the smallest monthly exports on record. Total exports of wheat and flour from July 1 to January 31 were 14,830,000 bushels compared with 18,607,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1933-34. The bureau says that during this period imports exceeded exports by 16,000 bushels.

All products except fruits were exported in less than pre-war volume in January. The index figures are: grain and products, 17; animal products, 33; dairy products and eggs, 69; fruit, 189; wheat, including flour, 14; tobacco, 97; hams and bacon, 18; lard, 45. All figures compare with a pre-war base of 100.

Food Prices Near Ceiling, Says Bean

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—An about-face in the AAA's prediction of rising food prices came yesterday as Louis H. Bean, economic advisor to the Administration, declared that they had about reached the ceiling.

On February 27, Mr. Bean prepared a study used by Secretary Wallace in forecasting a rise of 11 per cent in food prices during the first half of 1935 compared with the last six months of 1934. He added that an additional 1 per cent increase would occur during the latter half of the year.

Mr. Bean said, however, that the present level of between 7 and 8 per cent above the level of the last half of 1934 was probably the limit.

Prospective seasonal increases in production of milk, eggs, and similar products and imports of food when prices reach a point where products can be brought in over tariff barriers will maintain the status quo, he declared.

Wage Rises Top Salary Increases In Recent Survey

Report Covers NRA Period and Upward Revision of Pay Rates Under Code

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—A far larger percentage of pay increases occurred in wage rates than in salaries for the period from January, 1933, to November, 1934, it is revealed in a nationwide survey announced by the National Industrial Conference Board. This period includes the introduction of the NRA and the upward revision of wage rates under the codes.

This study covered over 800 representative companies with a total employment of 811,308. The six major branches of industry, which comprised the scope of the board's analysis, were manufacturing, extraction and refining, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, railroads and finance.

Of the 717 manufacturing companies covered in the study, it was found that: 41 per cent have increased executive salaries; 63 per cent have raised nonexecutive salaries, and 88 per cent have advanced their wage rates.

Nearly half of the increases in pay rates reported in the conference board's survey were made during the second half of 1933; a third occurred during the first half of 1934, and an eighth during the second half of 1934.

Eighty per cent of the reductions occurred during the first half of 1933.

Increases in wages comprised the largest proportion of the general compensation rises recorded during the second half of 1933. These were undoubtedly the result of codes becoming effective at that time. The largest number of increases in nonexecutive salaries occurred also in the second half of 1933. Increases in executive salaries were slightly more numerous during the first half of 1934 than during any other period of the survey.

The last half of 1934 showed a decided drop in the number of increases for all three groups of employees.

New U. S. Reports Show Trade Trends

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—A method by which the Commerce Department will gather weekly information of trade trends in the country for the use of business in planning its manufacturing and selling programs was disclosed yesterday to have been worked out at a meeting of department field men.

Department officials said that under the arrangement, each week the 24 field headquarters offices and the 52 representatives of the department in 76 cities would send to the department terse reports of business conditions in their districts.

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Home Lawn Care — A Four-Point Spring Program

A Tuesday Page

Gardening

Giving Your Turf Its Chance

Most Grass Needs Help and Now Is the Time to Do It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

THE season for rolling lawns is upon us. Here is a nice little job that gives the man of the house a fine excuse to be out of doors on the first Saturday afternoon that hints of spring and returning robins.

But, first of all, you will want to go over your lawn with a critical eye. Pick up the old papers that seem verily to sprout from the land, and with your rake take off the small twigs that the winter storms brought down in such numbers. Gather up the old leaves from the corners. It ought to be safe to remove them from the perennial border now. Add them either to your compost pile or burn them.

Now that you have it cleaned off, how does the lawn look? Undoubtedly you will find big patches of sturdy weeds and other patches totally bare where annual quack grass grew rampantly last summer. However, you needn't be tempted to dig it all up and start over again. Your old lawn can be renovated with care But you must start at the first opportunity.

Secret Is Fertilizing

The secret of a good lawn is correct fertilizing. Just the other day an expert said, "If half the money that is spent on grass seed were spent on fertilizers our lawns would be twice as good."

Lawns need a special fertilizer, different from that used on your perennial border. Experts have decided through a long series of tests that a chemical combination called ten-six-four is correct for lawns. That means ten parts of nitrogen to six parts of phosphorus and four parts of potassium. Every bag of fertilizer—no matter what its trade name—has the chemical formula printed on its labe If you are buying fertilizer for a lawn, be sure it analyzes ten-six-four.

I use about 1c pounds for each 1000 square feet, although the rations vary. Your nurseryman can tell you how much to use. It should be applied in the early spring just as growth starts. Then the first of June the lawn should have another application in the proportion of five pounds to each 1000 square feet. Mixed with moistened peat moss, it can be spread more evenly.

To use or not to use lime on the lawn is a question that is receiving much attention by experts. The general opinion is against the use of lime. Grass seeds will grow in a slightly acid soil, while weeds prefer a sweet soil. Using lime seems to encourage weeds.

Specialized Seed

The weedy spots should be scratched up and so should the bare spots. Then re-seed, using two pounds to 1000 square feet. Pay particular attention to the bare spots There is a grass seed for every purpose—for dry places, poorly drained wet places, shady places and those that get lots of foot traffic. Consult a good seedsman and be governed by his expert advice. Buy a good grade. Cheap seed never pays. A weed content of 1 per cent doesn't sound like many weeds in a pound of grass seed. But it really figures up to 20,000 to 30,000 weed seeds. That is entirely too many to sow in a small lawn. The Federal Government requires that each pound of grass seed be clearly labeled as to the percentage of weed seeds. This is for your protection. Read the labels carefully and select only good, clean seed. It is worth the slight difference in price.

When to Roll

There is a right time to roll the lawn. The ground should be soft but not soggy wet. There are only a few days each spring when the soil is in the right condition. If the ground is clay and too wet, the soil will stick to the roller. If the ground is too dry it will not become compact under the roller, and your labor is for nought. What is called the honeycomb condition is just right. Greenkeepers have a simple test that we can copy. When you can walk across the grass without the water collecting in your footprints it is right to roll. Those with clay soil will roll their lawns later than those with well drained loam or sand.

Use a heavy roller, about 400 pounds. This is heavy enough to iron out the bumps and hillocks. If well done, it won't have to be done again until fall. One good rolling now at the right time will pay dividends all summer.

Grass seed takes around two weeks to germinate. That is why a quick-growing, temporary grass is used in a lawn mixture. This "nurse" grass is usually redtop, timothy or rye grass. It sprouts quickly, shades the ground, and keeps it from washing away with the spring rains. Three-fourths of the seed should be the slower-growing, permanent grasses like Kentucky blue grass, fescue and bent. While germinating these should be kept moist. Watch carefully and if the spring rains skip a day and a warm drying wind is blowing, get out the hose and sprinkle. Keep moist until the baby grass is well established.

Do not cut the grass too close to the ground. Set the mower blades 1½ inches high. If mowed regularly, it will look just as well and the grass will form a better turf. This longer grass shades the soil, keeps the ground more moist and helps to establish a better root system.

In conclusion: First, rake the lawn and remove all debris. Second, fertilize with 10-6-4. Third, Reseed two pounds a 1000 square feet. Fourth, roll at the right time. Fifth, keep watered.

HELEN GRANT WILSON

Bulbs You Can Plant in Spring

Try 'Glads' Among the Vegetables, Dahlias From Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence, Kan.

LYING dormant in certain bulbs, corms, tubers, etc., are living plants ready to start into vigorous growth as soon as we provide the growing conditions. No plants are more dependable, none more certain to respond quickly to the potent power of soil, sunshine and moisture. Planted in the spring they will produce an abundance of bloom in mid-summer or autumn and when their season is ended we will dig them, with the increase of bulb or tubers which have been produced and lay them away until another spring. In this class of plant material we have the popular gladiolus, the dahlias which are the delight of the autumn garden, the dependable canna, the fragrant tuberoses and ismene, the colorful montbretias and tigridias and the tuberous rooted begonias.

Cultivating Gladiolus

The gladiolus is so well known and so universally admired that we scarcely need to recommend it. There are, however, still mistakes made in cultivating it. They are easy to care for and remarkably modest in their requirements, but they do have some requirements. When we place several bulbs, or more properly corms, in a grouping with a background of shrubs we may have a mental picture of tall spikes of bloom against a background of green, but the picture may not materialize.

Far more satisfactory results will be obtained if we plant the corms in our vegetable gardens, giving them the same care that we do our beans and peas, frequent cultivation, and plenty of sunlight. When the blossom spikes open their first flower we will gather them and take in doors where the buds will continue to open each day, generally to the end of the spike. We may have these flowers from midsummer to late autumn if we plant our bulbs at intervals, beginning very early in the spring and continuing until July. The later planting will not produce so satisfactory a harvest of new corms. Four inches apart, four inches deep, is a good rule for planting.

The bewildering number of dahlia varieties, the diversity of form and the wide range of colors makes the selection of dahlias for the garden a puzzling matter for the beginner, and small wonder. A few years ago a book was published which listed 7000 varieties and many have been added since that time. The dahlia needs rich soil, plenty of cultivation and the plants should be staked when they commence to grow tall. The midsummer buds should be pinched off to produce better fall blossoms. Either tubers or rooted cuttings may be planted and will be equally satisfactory. Dahlia seeds may also give us some fine plants, possibly some worthy of naming and adding to the thousands already commercialized. The element of curiosity which enters into this sort of gardening adds to our interest in the growing things. When we plant our dahlia tuber we know exactly what sort of flower it will produce; when we plant seeds we are entering upon an adventure.

For Gorgeous Display

The showy canna is unexcelled for gorgeous display over a long period of time. With good soil and plenty of moisture cannas will bloom for us from early July until frost cuts them down. We may have them in heights ranging from two feet to five or more and in very many colors.

The evening garden will be particularly lovely and delightfully fragrant if we add to it two white flowers, the bulbs of which we will plant in the spring, namely, the tuberose and ismene calathina, the latter sometimes called the Peruvian daffodil. The white, waxy flowers of the tuberose are considered by some too artificial in appearance while the fragrance is suggestive of funerals to others. But we who appreciate white blossoms and delight in fragrance find nothing to criticize in tuberoses. The ismene is somewhat like an amaryllis in form, the fragrant flowers three inches across and creamy white in color, and borne on tall slender stems.

Someone has called the tigridia the garden gypsy. It is strikingly colorful, as one of its common names indicates, Mexican Flame Flower. The bulbs are planted in April, in the latitude of Kansas and grow rapidly. With protection they may live in the ground without disturbance from year to year, but the safer plan is to dig each fall, storing carefully, as they are irresistible to mice. The bulbs should not be cleaned as are gladiolus bulbs from which we always remove the old corms before planting. Tigridias seem to store a necessary food in what appears to be an old bulb attached to the new. Many have been lost to their owners who have been told to care for them as they do their glad bulbs. Half a dozen bulbs in the garden produce a splash of color which will call forth comments of wonder and delight from garden visitors.

Montbretias are cousins to the glads, smaller and very graceful. Perhaps if the relationship did not exist the montbretia would be better known and more popular. There are many small flowers which are very popular, but because we have admired size in gladiolus bloom we miss it in a flower of a similar type.

Tuberous begonias might well be more commonly grown in our gardens, particularly if we need a flower which appreciates shade. They have a marvelous range of color and much variety in form. The bulbs may be started in moist moss very early in the spring and later planted in a soil containing plenty of old well-rotted manure, or leaf mold, rich soil and peat moss. They may be kept in pots and used by placing pots in desired locations about the garden. They will need plenty of moisture in dry weather. They will endure a little morning sunshine but are completely satisfied with none. The plant may need staking to avoid injury from heavy winds.

Planting a Young Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

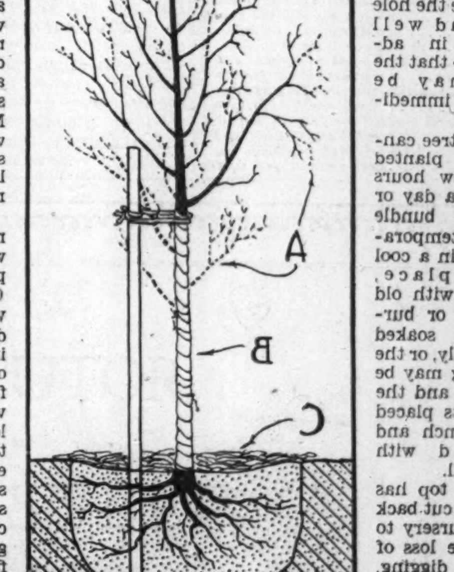
THE tree one gets from a nearby nursery or selects from a new spring catalogue will have left many of its feeding rootlets behind, and will be handicapped from the very start even under the best of supervision. It is well to be prepared to receive the newly arriving stock and have the hole dug and well soaked in advance, so that the tree may be planted immediately.

If the tree cannot be planted for a few hours or even a day or so, the bundle can be temporarily put in a cool shaded place, covered with old blankets or burlap and soaked thoroughly, or the wrapping may be removed and the tree roots placed in a trench and covered with moist soil.

If the top has not been cut back at the nursery to offset the loss of roots in digging, remove enough of the lower branches and the outermost tips to give a well balanced symmetrical tree. (Dotted lines Fig. A.) In planting have the hole large enough to allow roots to spread out naturally with room to spare. Where drainage is poor and subsoil is heavy a tile drain from the bottom of the the hole to a sewer or lower level may be essential. Fill in the hole with fine garden soil, tamping down firmly as you go, to remove large air spaces. Plant the same depth as in the nursery, and leave a hollowed out place around the tree to retain water for the first thorough soaking and future weekly waterings that may be required during the first and possibly the second summer. Mulch ground with peat moss or straw in areas of light summer rainfall. (Fig. C.)

The lower trunk may be wrapped with strips of tar paper or burlap (Fig. B) to prevent bark from drying and cracking. Some means of support can be furnished to prevent roots from loosening before they are firmly established. For a small tree one stake driven securely into the ground will suffice when the trunk is tied to it with soft cord or strips of heavy cloth. Guy wires threaded through pieces of garden hose to protect the tree are very practical and often used to support large trees.

EARL H. SELLE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram for Those Who Plant Young Trees.

Next Week: A diagram and directions for planting a young evergreen.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Telling Trees by Their Shapes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE the leaves come out is the time to become really acquainted with the trees. They have their own distinctive forms and it is a source of satisfaction to know how to recognize them. Each group has its own characteristics. Look at those you already know. Observe their differences in form, structure, and branching and you will soon find they differ materially. Your apple tree will be broad and spreading, your pear tree tall and narrow. The sour cherry will be broad-headed and spreading, the sweet one erect and pyramidal.

Then try some other trees, picking out the easy ones first. Compare the maples and the elms. The former are broad and spreading, sound-headed trees, while the elms—the white or American elm especially—are tall vase-shaped trees with tall trunks and long, gracefully arching branches that allow the twigs to hang downward. The maples, on the other hand, have branches and twigs that usually point upward, while at the same time these branches arise opposite each other on the trunk, a situation not often met with in trees. Then, notice whether the branches are heavy or slender, rugged or willowy; at what angle they leave the trunk; whether they are straight or curved; whether they point straight outward, upward, or downward. These factors, too, you will find most useful in identifying the various groups and later the individual species within these groups.

The walnuts, likewise, are broad, spreading trees, but they are easily distinguished from the maples. The branching is alternate and the twigs much coarser. Even more outstanding, however, is the downward sweep of the lower branches with the tips of the twigs nearly always pointing upward.

Then, in direct contrast to these, we have the Lombardy poplars, those living exclamation points. Here there is usually only one trunk with a great many small branches close to the trunk and pointing stiffly upward to form a very narrow and decidedly vertical tree.

Another of those trees with opposite branching is the horse-chestnut, Longfellow's "spreading chestnut tree." It is a large tree with a great oblong or broadly conical head. Likewise, it also differs from the maples in that its twigs are decidedly stout, while a slightly closer examination will show that the terminal buds are also very large and prominent.

Of course, no discussion of trees can be complete without the oaks. Their great, massive heads, often broader than they are high, stand out against the sky with their alternative, heavy, gnarled branches defying the fiercest of blasts. One exception, however, is the pin oak which, though equally strong, appears much more slender and bears its branches in a characteristic horizontal position.

Also a very picturesque tree and one of the easiest to identify at any time of the year is the sycamore or buttonwood, one of the truly large trees. It is in the bottom lands that one finds its great, open, irregular form with its twisted, gnarled branches and its characteristic bark—or rather, lack of bark. This, incidentally, is its most distinguishing characteristic. The smooth, olive-colored bark peels off in thin, irregular plates leaving the whitish inner bark showing, as though someone had spilled a can of paint on it. When once seen, however, it is a tree that is not easily forgotten.

E. F. S.

Courtesy of Conrad-Pyle Co. and Jackson & Perkins Co.

The Black Rose of Sangerhausen

This is Nigrette, a newcomer in the hybrid-tea group. It is not really black, of course, but is the darkest tone yet attained by a hybrid-tea. It flowers from June to frost. As the season advances the color deepens. J. H. Nicolas, rosarian, who observed the rose in Europe under varying conditions of soil and climate, describes its color as "a rich velvety maroon, quite dark at times, like old rosewood furniture."

Planting Seeds in Flats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you live in the latitude of New York it is about time to plant in flats the seeds you wish to give a head start to. Choose any medium size box that can be handled without difficulty, and one that has low sides, so that light may be admitted freely. Then follow these simple rules:

1. Clean the box thoroughly with soap and water and dry it.

2. A few small holes or cracks in the bottom will assure air, and prevent standing water.

3. Put a layer of porous material on the bottom, such as ashes, broken flower pots, small stones etc. About one half an inch is sufficient to assure good drainage and good ventilation.

4. If possible add another half inch of sphagnum moss, but this is not essential.

5. Then add a fine rich soil and level the surface by pressing down with a flat board or a piece of heavy cardboard. The soil should be about one inch from the top of the box.

6. Mark out the rows for the seeds with a little wooden marker and label each marker so that there will be no confusion as to what seed is planted in each row.

7. Select seeds that germinate about the same time for each box to avoid any upset in the growing process of slower germinating seeds.

8. Cover the box with a newspaper until the seeds are well established above the ground (too long covered will produce spindly plants).

9. When plants appear, remove newspaper but avoid sunlight until two leaves appear on each little seedling.

10. Water enough, but no more.

These simple directions should help in producing healthy, vigorous plants.

For the Garden Notebook

Berry boxes are handy to use for starting seeds in the cold frame, hot bed or placed in a box or pan. To transplant, remove the box and place the new plant in the desired location. Some people remove the wood while others let it remain if the plant has a small root system, thinking it helps to conserve the moisture.

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Hobbies and Hints

Large Flowering Chrysanthemums in the Open Border

New Jersey

My Fellow Gardeners:

Now that spring planting time approaches, let me inflict one of my hobbies on you: large flowering chrysanthemums, grown in the open border.

Growing large 'mums is not as difficult as most amateur gardeners believe. If a few simple rules are followed, success is assured. First, it is necessary to select a proper location. A southeast exposure is preferred. Failing that, any location that receives about six hours of direct sunlight will do. Alongside a building or garage wall is satisfactory, provided the eaves do not rob plants of necessary rainwater. I have grown them for years in a narrow bed on the southeast side of a garage. Any soil not too clayey will answer, although a sandy loam produces best results.

Next, obtain early flowering varieties as the blooms must mature before heavy frost. The following varieties do well in the latitude of New York City:

White—Smith's Advance and Smith's Early White, mature Oct. 1 and 15, respectively. Height—4 feet.

Yellow—Golden Glow and Chrysolora, mature Oct. 1 and 20, respectively. Height—3 feet.

Pink—Smith's Enchantress, matures about Oct. 20. Height—3 feet.

Bronze—Indianola, matures about Oct. 20. Height—3½ feet.

Red and Gold—Gov. Green, matures Oct. 25. Height—3 feet.

Secure sturdy-rooted cuttings and plant around the middle of May. Place plants a foot apart each way in beds not over three feet wide. If beds are wider, it will be difficult to handle plants at disbudding time. When plants are about eight inches, pinch off the tops to induce side growth. Now is a good time to place stakes at each plant. Dyed bamboo stakes, four feet long, are cheap and very satisfactory. When branches on plant are about three inches long, remove all but three or four of the strongest. These are the stems of your future blooms. Allow them to develop naturally, removing any side shoots that may develop. Keep them properly tied to stakes. Green raffia or green jute twine make the tying less conspicuous.

About the latter part of August, buds will appear. The first are crown buds. These are formed singly at the tips of the main stems. Below the crown bud rise a few small stems. These will produce the terminal and final buds. If possible, retain the crown bud on each stem as the blooms will mature somewhat earlier. If, for any reason, the crown bud is not saved, reserve one of the terminal branches and subsequent bud. These terminal buds appear in small clusters. As soon as the cluster of buds has spread sufficiently, pinch off all but the largest one. Pinch off, also, all other buds that may form on any other part of stem. In short, allow just one bud to develop on each stem and in a few weeks your efforts will be amply rewarded. You will have flowers four to six inches in diameter on 24 to 30-inch stems. Cut blooms when about three-quarters developed. They will open fully indoors.

Heavy rainstorms at blooming time will damage the flowers; but as plants are not all in bloom at the same time, the loss, usually, is not very large. Possible damage by rain can be avoided by growing plants near a wall and temporarily fastening a slanting rain shed over plants at blooming time. This rain shed can be made up of a frame similar to a window screen and covered with one of the many types of flexible glass.

Damage by early frost can be prevented by fastening a light cloth curtain fashion, to the edge of the above rain shed. This can be put up at night and removed in the morning. Another, but less satisfactory method is to place paper or cellophane bags over blooms on frosty nights.

A word about cultivation. The ground should be kept open. Do not stir soil too close to plants as the roots are quite near the surface. Plants should not suffer from lack of water. Use dried sheep manure and bonemeal to promote growth. Apply chemical fertilizers sparingly. If ends of leaves snap when folded over, hold off fertilizer, and water liberally until condition is normal.

These large flowering plants are not completely hardy. When frost has killed the tops, cut plants to within a few inches of the ground. After ground is frozen, cover with about four inches of salt hay or leaves. Do not allow mulch to mat and smother plants. In this way enough plants can be carried over for the following year. In the spring the old plants are lifted and the stools or suckers that have formed at the base are cut off and rooted. They are your new plants.

While all the foregoing may seem complicated, be assured, it is not as bad as it sounds. A little extra effort is necessary, but the reward is great.

(Mrs.) W. G. W.

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European Teams Playing a Better Game of Hockey

Canada Hard Pressed to Win the World Title This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVOS, Switz.—The great general improvement in European ice hockey was shown with striking clearness here recently in the world's amateur championships, won—as usual—by Canada. Only once have the Canadians failed to take first place—at Prague in 1933, when the Massachusetts Rangers carried the Stars and Stripes to victory. America did not enter a team this year, and her abstention was thought to make the tournament an easy thing for the Winnipeg Monarchs. But it proved to be nothing of the kind. The Canadians had to fight hard for their medals—so hard, indeed, that one began to wonder whether the day is not fast approaching when the New World hockey authorities will decide that they must send "all-star" combinations and not club sides in quest of the world's title.

Ice hockey is, of course, Canada's game. Canadian boys can skate almost as soon as they can walk, they have hockey sticks in their grasp as soon as their hands are big enough to hold them, and, by comparison with Europeans, they are seasoned veterans at the game by the time they reach big-league play. As a result, ice hockey is an instinct with them, and the only people able seriously to challenge their supremacy have been the Americans, who also begin young and develop in a hard school.

Transatlantic Influence

Ice hockey, an old sport in the New World, is, in its intensive form, a new sport in the Old World, and in the past the two different conceptions of the game have made an interesting contrast in the world's championship. Now, however, the difference is less marked. Canadians and Americans have been figuring prominently in the European game since its "boom" was accompanied by the building of new covered ice rinks, and many of the best sides in the Old World today bear unmistakable signs of transatlantic influence. Several of the 15 national sides in competition here were decidedly formidable propositions, and not the least impressive of them was the British, which failed by only a single point to win the European championship decided concurrently with the world's championship. The European title went to Switzerland, and a special cup, awarded for the most consistent fair play, was gained by Holland, one of the weakest sides on view.

Canada, although the reigning champion, had to play right through the tournament and was drawn in a pool of three with Britain and Latvia. The last named was outclassed; but the Britishers confounded the critics by holding Canada to a draw at one goal each, in their opening match. The eye-opener made the British team a hot favorite for the European championship. A replay between Canada and Britain resulted in a victory for the bearers of the Maple Leaf by four goals, after a very stern contest.

The countries that won their way into the final pool were Canada Switzerland, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia. Switzerland then beat Britain by a questionable goal—most witnesses thought that the puck rebounded off a goal-post and not from the interior of the cage, as the goal judge ruled—and later the same day Canada defeated Czechoslovakia by 3 goals to 1.

The third clash between Canada and Britain was worth going a long way to see. The Britishers were over-played in a stirring exhibition of fast, hard, open hockey; but they earned the gratitude of the spectators by not concentrating on defense in order to keep the score down. One has often deplored the tendency of certain European sides to cease attacking altogether, when they are outmatched, and to content themselves merely with keeping the puck out of their net. The Britishers joined issue with their opponents in the heartiest manner, and the score of 6 goals to 0 fairly represents the Canadians superiority that day in speed, stamina and rink-startegy.

Three Extra Periods

The local crowd was roused to a high pitch of excitement and satisfaction by the 4 to 1 victory of Switzerland over Czechoslovakia. This success gave the European title to the Swiss, who then went on to furnish an unexpectedly fine account of themselves against Canada. The Canadians were bigger, faster, tougher and more experienced; but the Swiss eight of whom were Davos players, combined beautifully and lost only by 2 goals to 4. Their forwards were described as the best attacking line in European hockey today.

The concluding match of the tournament provided a rousing battle between Britain and Czechoslovakia. With three minutes left for play, the Czechs were a goal up. Then came an equalizer. No fewer than three extra 10-minute periods were necessary before a decisive result was obtained, and in this time both goals had some hair-raising escapes. At last the puck went loose from a mix-up in front of the Czech cage and a Britisher slammed it past the tender. Thus, Britain took second place in the European and third in the world's championships. Altogether 50 matches were played here in the course of nine days—all on natural ice and in the open air—and the spectators on the last day numbered 5000.

Probing into the origins in Europe of this now widely popular game, the writer was interested to learn that its introduction to the Continent from Canada was made by Georges Meagher, famous skating professional, as far back as 1894—that is to say, some eight years before it was first played in England. France, pioneer of the European game, took the lead in instituting the International Ice Hockey League in 1908. The British conception of ice hockey developed from the old English game of bandy. International matches in ice hockey—inevitable phase of development in any sport—were first played in Europe in the winter of 1903-04, between French and Belgian teams, and the following season an English team made its first appearance on the Continent.

The Prince's Club of London, introduced ice hockey into Switzerland and, in a short space of time, the international aspect developed so widely that some sort of universal codification of the rules became inevitable. After the International League had been formed, as we have said, the first international tournament in Europe took place in Berlin toward the end of 1908. This was won by England (in other words, Prince's Ice Hockey Club) which in January, 1910, captured the first European championship. Since then the European title has gone to Bohemia, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany—which gives some idea of the keen rivalry that has developed in Europe in connection with the fastest game that men (and women, too!) play upon their own feet.

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Out for Their First Spin of the 1935 Season

By a Staff Photographer

The Harvard Varsity Eight-Oared Crew Coxswained by Coach Charles J. Whiteside

Left to Right—Bow, Raymond S. Clark '36; No. 2, John P. Austin '37; No. 3, Henry F. Atherton Jr. '36; No. 4, James E. Gardner Jr., '36; No. 5, Thomas H. Choate '37; No. 6, Edward B. Simmons '37; No. 7, Leonard P. Eliel '36; Stroke, Capt. Samuel S. Drury Jr., '35; Coxswain, Coach Charles J. Whiteside.

Connie Mack Becomes A Kentucky Colonel

By the Associated Press

Fort Myers, Fla., March 12

IT'S now Colonel Cornelius (Connie Mack) McGillicuddy—at least in Kentucky—if you please.

The veteran pilot of the Philadelphia Athletics received his commission from Gov. Ruby Laffoon, of Kentucky, at the training camp yesterday.

The A's squad engaged in an intracamp game, ironing out the rough spots revealed in the first grapefruit league series with the New York Giants last week.

Colgate Elects Starbuck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 12—Frank M. Starbuck Jr. '36 of Glens Falls, N. Y., has been elected captain of next year's basketball team at Colgate. He succeeds Stacy Campbell '35 of Rochester.

Scranton Bowler Has Perfect String In A. B. C. Tourney

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Teams

Dick Builders, Cleveland	2889
Schmidt's Garage, Cincinnati	2879
Nemmer Furniture, Buffalo	2812
Elm Bowling Hall No. 2, Rochester	2781
Crystal Soda Water Co., Scranton	2770

Doubles

Bart Cook and Ray Schlie, Cincinnati	1285
Pete Orzell and Stan Grezlak, Rochester	1223
Fred Lange and L. Tackus, Cleveland	1220
F. Rizzo and J. Kwiatowski, Rochester	1198
Corbin and Giffin, Titusville, Penna.	1194
R. and H. Biersbach, Buffalo	1194

Singles

Jacob Graziano, Carbondale, Penna.	674
Carl Mensenberg, Scranton	672
J. Ausint, Rochester	663
E. Wesp, Buffalo	651
F. Wagner, Groton, N. Y.	651

All Events

Bart Cook, Cincinnati	1889
Dick Golitti, Rochester	1856
Carl Mensenberg, Scranton	1850

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—The fourth perfect game in the history of the American Bowling Congress, yesterday, featured the most exciting day in the national pin classic since it started its 35th annual renewal.

Carl Mensenberg of Scranton, Penna., rolled 300 in the first game of his singles competition. He followed with games of 203 and 169 for 672, which netted him second place in the individual group.

Shortly after Mensenberg joined Billy Knox of Philadelphia, Charles Reinlie of Racine, Wis., and Jack Karstens of Fort Sheridan, Ill., in the all-time select group of perfect scores, Jacob Graziano of Carbondale, Penna., put together games of 242, 234 and 198 to take the singles lead with 674.

Mensenberg's 300 helped him to third place in the all-events division with 1850. Dick Golitti of Rochester took second with a total of 1856.

The doubles standing showed three new teams among the first five. Pete Orzell and Stanley Grezlak of Rochester crashed through to second with 1223, while the Cleveland pair of Fred Lange and Larry Tackus were next with 1220, and another duet from Rochester, Fred Rizzo and John Kwiatowski, captured fourth with 1198.

Picard and Revolta Win

MIAMI, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, two star golf professionals, today counted the international four-ball tournament among their conquests. Each collected $1000 first prize money by hugging a 1-up lead on the final green of an 18-hole playoff yesterday, to defeat Paul Runyan of New York and Horton Smith of Chicago. The runnersup, who failed in a stubborn try to tie up the match in the last minute of play, as they had the day before, divided $1000.

Sporting Around the Hub

ONLY three home games of the regular schedule remain for the Boston Bruins including tonight's contest with the New York Americans at the Boston Garden. Tonight is the first of a home-and-home series with Americans, the Bruins invading New York Thursday night. Bruins hold first place in the American group standing with a three-point margin over the second-place Chicago Black Hawks. Since Chicago does not play tonight the locals have opportunity to increase the margin to five points. This season Americans have been troublesome to Boston, winning two games, 4—3 and 7—5, and losing two, 4—3 and 4—0. Many of the present Americans will be playing their last game here in that uniform. Saturday Chicago will be in town and next Tuesday the final home game will bring Montreal Maroons.

The intercollegiate hockey championship will be at stake tomorrow night when Harvard and Yale meet in their third and final game at the Boston Garden and every sign points to one of the most grueling hockey games the two rivals ever have played before the mythical title is settled. A short skating session at the Garden today will wind up the Harvard preparation for the game. Coach Joe Stubbs rested his Crimson players yesterday, satisfied with their condition and especially pleased with their play in the second game of the series at New Haven when Yale was beaten, 4—1. Seldom have Harvard and Yale been so well matched, and both teams will take the ice tomorrow night with supreme confidence that success will crown their team efforts in the climax game of the year.

Yale's varsity swimming team, undefeated in 11 years of competition and backed by 140 straight victories, will swim the Harvard varsity team in the Harvard pool tomorrow night. Yale, with probably the best team that Coach Bob Kiphuth has ever developed in New Haven, will be an outstanding favorite in the meet but Harvard is hopeful of making the best record of the year against the Elis. No major opponent has scored more than 22 points against Yale this year, but Harvard hopes not only to better the record of Yale's other opponents but also to win the 200-yard breaststroke, 150-yard backstroke and possibly the 100-yard freestyle swims.

The varsity swimming meet will be one of a doubleheader, the Harvard freshmen swimming the Yale freshmen at 7:30 p. m. with the varsity meet scheduled to start at 8:30. Harvard has a fine freshman team this year and Coach Bob Muir hopes to see the Crimson youngsters win the first meet Harvard has taken from the Yale freshmen since the sport was organized at Cambridge in 1930. Outstanding on the Yale freshman team is Charles Macionis, who on Saturday afternoon set a world intercollegiate record at 440 yards, his time being 4m. 45 3-5s. Both Harvard and Yale have been defeated only once this year, then by Mercersburg and each by the score of 40—22.

John M. Hall and Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club will meet A. M. Sonnabend and John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club tomorrow afternoon for the Massachusetts state squash racquets doubles championship at the Boston Athletic Association. Hall and Wakeman won their semifinal-round match from F. I. Carpenter and Donald Meiklejohn, 15—10, 15—12, 18—16. Sonnabend and Cornish turned back E. G. Hoehm and S. J. McClintock after losing the opening game. The score: 5—15, 15—7, 15—6, 18—15.

Institute championship medals will be awarded in all sports at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced by Joseph L. Levis, president of the Varsity Club, with the recipients to be selected under the supervision of the M. I. T. Athletic Association.

Frank Carter has been elected president of the Sandy Burr Country Club, Wayland, for 1935. William Homeyer has been chosen vice-president, and Richard Nolan, secretary-treasurer. No definite date for the eastern open golf championship was set at the annual meeting, but it is understood that the tournament will be played in July after the Canadian open. Joseph Stein will continue as club professional.

The American Mutual Insurance Hockey Club evened its series with the Monitor Hockey Club sextet last night at the Boston Arena by scoring a 4-to-2 victory. The Monitor club defeated American Mutual earlier in the season. Joe Gilligan, star of last year's Yale varsity team, scored two goals for the winners.

Amusements

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A	N	I	▨	N	A	G
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A	W	N	▨	T	I	E
S	E	S	T	E	T	S

Maine Track And Field Association Is Now Disbanded

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 12 (AP)—The Maine Intercollegiate Track and Field Association, which had conducted track meets among the four colleges of the State for more than 35 years, was disbanded at a meeting of officials of the colleges here yesterday.

To replace this organization and to assure future spring track meets among the four colleges—Bates, Maine, Bowdoin, and Colby—the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which governs football, baseball, and hockey, assumed complete control of the track situation.

Following the meeting officials announced that the spring meet had been awarded to Bates this year, Maine in 1936, Colby in 1937, and Bowdoin in 1938.

No meet was held last year when Colby withdrew from competition followed by like action from Bates and Maine who were not in accord with existing rules. As a result Bowdoin, yesterday, was awarded the championship cup for last year's meet by default.

The new association announced yesterday, that Colby, Bates, and Maine would compete in the meet this spring and Malcolm Morrell, athletic director at Bowdoin said, "Bowdoin will make every effort to be represented in the State meet this year provided previous engagements can be adjusted satisfactorily to both parties concerned."

Four Yale Crews Row On Housatonic River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12—Four Yale eight-oared crews worked out on the Housatonic River at Derby yesterday under the direction of Coach Ed Leader. Conditions were ideal for a pull of 2½ miles at a slow stroke.

The No. 1 shell seated three members of the 1934 varsity, with Capt. William S. Kilbourne '35 at No. 3, Henry G. Allen '36 at No. 6 and Benjamin I. Taylor Jr. '35 at No. 7. James C. Castle '36, stroke of the junior varsity eight last season, stroked the so-called No. 1 shell. The others in the boat were: Frederick L. McCartney '36, bow; J. S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, No. 2; Marcus B. Hall Jr. '37, No. 4; John W. Bailey '36, No. 5, and J. H. Holmes Jr. '36, coxswain.

Richard E. Danielson Jr. '35 stroked the second shell. The others were seated as follows: Robert E. Belknap Jr. '36 No. 7; Fearey, No. 6; F. B. Wadleton Jr. '36 No. 5; George A. Eyer Jr. '37, No. 4; Howard A. Austin Jr. '37, No. 3; Lyon, No. 2; Robert H. Spock '36, bow. J. R. Eggert Jr '36, was coxswain.

Princeton Elects Willis

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12 (AP)—G. Kenneth Willis '36 of New Haven, Conn., has been elected captain of the 1936 Princeton hockey team, succeeding his classmate, Erle B. Savage of Wayzata, Minn., it was announced last night by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics. Willis has starred at forward on the Tiger sextet for two seasons and led the team in scoring this year. Savage is center. Charles W. Edwards '36 of Santa Paula, Calif., will succeed William C. Motter '35 of St. Paul, Minn., as manager, his assistants being Robert L. Burger '37 of Cincinnati and Edward W. Scott '37 of Hubbardswoods, Ill.

Nash Chosen Captain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—William D. Nash '36 of Bayside, L. I., has been elected captain of the Columbia University varsity basketball team for next season it was announced here yesterday. Nash has played guard for the past two years and this season was regarded as one of the outstanding men at his position in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

Indoor Tennis Favorites Win In Round Two

Doubles Tourney Started With 24 Teams, Four of Them Seeded

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Favorites continued to win with ease in the United States indoor tennis championship at Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, as the field in the singles was brought down to the third round, with all eight of the seeded players still in the draw.

R. Berkeley Bell scored the easiest victory of the leaders, winning from William McC. Martin of Forest Hills, 6—0, 6—2; while the veteran Herbert L. Bowman, opposing David Corson of Jackson Heights, was the star of the second group of seeded players, winning by the same score. Most of the other seeded players were carried to extra games, though all won in straight sets. Gregory S. Mangin former champion defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., 6—4, 7—5; J. Gilbert Hall scored over George R. Preston Jr. of the home club, 6—3, 8—6; and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, fourth seeded player, won from Raymond Schneck, another of the regimental players, 8—6, 6—4.

Today was devoted wholly to doubles, as 24 teams galloped through two rounds to the quarter-finals, with Mangin and Bell, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and McCauliff, Hall and Frank L. Bowden, and the regimental champions, Merritt Cutler and Fred C. Anderson, the four seeded teams. The summaries:

United States Indoor Singles Championship—Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Jackson Heights, defeated W. McC. Martin, West Side, 6—0, 6—2.

Simon Miller, Hillcrest, defeated Walter Swaybill, New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, defeated Louis Marviney, Stevens Tech, 6—2, 8—6.

Leonard Hartman, New York, defeated John J Morrison, Stewart Manor, 7—5, 7—5.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Raymond Schneck, Seventh Regiment, 8—6, 6—4.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Albert Law Jr., Jackson Heights, 6—3, 8—6.

Edward E. Jenkins Jr., Seventh Regiment, defeated Kenneth B. Appel, South Orange, 6—2, 6—4.

William Thompson, Westminster, defeated Rowlandson Watkins, Seventh Regiment, 6—1, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, West Side, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., 6—4, 7—5.

Frank L. Bowden, University Heights, defeated Sidney Adelstein, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated G. T. Preston Jr., Seventh Regiment, 6—3, 8—6.

Dr. Irving Epstein, New York, won from Paul Haber, New York, by default.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York A. C., defeated David Corson, Jackson Heights, 6—0, 6—2.

Stephen E. Hamilton, Cornell University, defeated Sidney Seligson, New York, 8—6, 6—0.

Maureen Orcutt Leads Strong Belleair Field

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., negotiated the windswept championship course here yesterday in 77 strokes to lead a strong field of women players in the annual Belleair championship.

Out in 40 and playing close to par golf coming home she made few mistakes. Three putts on the ninth, a trapped second shot on the long sixteenth and an iron shot that was sliced at the eighteenth were her only serious mishaps.

This score was good enough to spread eagle her field most of whom were grouped at 87 and 88. Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., whom she beat in the finals at St. Augustine last week was her nearest rival at 86, nine strokes behind.

World-Famed Athletes Forgather

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Three renowned Olympic champions—Thomas Hampson, D. G. A. Lowe, and H. M. Abrahams—paid eloquent tribute to the South London Harriers when that world-famed athletic club held its sixty-fourth annual banquet here recently. Lowe's remarks were listened to with special interest because he holds important office as honorary secretary of the English Amateur Athletic Association. He spoke of Britain's policy with regard to the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games and declared that efforts would be bent upon sending a well-balanced team rather than developing the particular talents of a few outstanding individuals. Lowe complimented the S. L. H on the great work that the club had done, and is still doing, for track and field athletes.

College Basketball Results

Georgetown 25, Maryland 24.
So. California 32, Oregon State 31.
St. Cloud T. 30, Moorhead T. 29.
Temple 34, Notre Dame 26.

Exhibition Baseball Result

By the Associated Press

March 11

St. Louis (A) 2, New York (N) 1.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

California College Heads Speak Out

ANNOUNCEMENT made yesterday of the stand taken by the presidents of the three big universities in California—Stanford, California and Southern California—in regard to the proselyting of athletes at those institutions is most pleasing to those who want to see athletics take their proper place in intercollegiate life. That the heads of these coast institutions are awake to the fact that proselyting can do serious harm to college athletics is very apparent, and they are showing themselves as friendly to college sports by battling against a condition which, if allowed to continue or grow, will eventually prove to be the undoing of intercollegiate sports competition.

Alumni and Students Must Help

In stating that co-operative action of the faculties, students and alumni of all the institutions is needed, if the problem is to be handled successfully, the presidents show that they realize the problem is not only a difficult one, but one that must receive the support of about everyone connected with the universities. As we have said before, it is the interested alumni who are chiefly responsible for proselyting, and the only way we can see of stopping them is to convince them that they should not do it. This is a very difficult thing to accomplish, and if the appeal of the heads of their colleges will not do it, we do not know of anything that will, unless it is a depression which leaves the alumni in such financial condition that they cannot spare the money to proselyte or subsidize athletes in their alma maters.

Eligible for Scholarships

In stating that "there is no fundamental objection to assisting students who engage in athletics through scholarships, provided other students are given the same opportunities and those athletes obtaining scholarships are dealt with exactly as are other students," the presidents are taking a most equitable stand. There is certainly no real reason why a student, provided he keeps up to the educational standard required of every other student, should not be allowed to have a scholarship just because he is good in athletics. That would be discriminating against a worthy student just as much as if he were ruled out because he was a fine musician or a star debater. It has, no doubt, been done at some colleges in the past, and it is good to see that a more liberal view is now becoming popular. This phase of the question is well within the jurisdiction of the faculty, as they are the ones to decide the standing of all the students in their various classes.

Women Must Learn to Shout

* * *

When Understood They May Take Their Turn in Lawn Tennis Umpire's Chair

* * *

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—As soon as women can shout loudly enough to be understood over an area the size of a city block they'll take their turn with men in the umpire's high chair at tournaments sponsored by the United States Lawn Tennis Association and its member organizations.

Meanwhile women officials are restricted to judging shots in or out of bounds and in this they've outshone some linemen.

"Their eyesight is good, their judgment is keen and they are conscientious," said Ben Dwight, chairman of the umpires' association and chief poobah of the officials at the current men's national indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The Umpires' Association, an affiliate of the U. S. L. T. A., comprises some 800 officials throughout the country.

"The only thing that's keeping the women from umpiring," said Dwight, "is they can't make themselves heard in the armory here or out-of-doors at Forest Hills. Right now there are about 50 registered women officials in the country and 40 of them are located in the metropolitan area.

"We want to encourage them and in this connection I've contacted the tennis coach at Vassar College with the view to establishing a chapter of our association there. It will be the first women's chapter if it goes through."

Eight women are officiating at the current tournament. In all, 100 officials watch slightly more than half as many players.

Trojans Win Coast Basketball Series

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 12 (AP)—University of Southern California won the Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship here last night by coming from behind in the final half-minute of tumultuous play to defeat Oregon State College, 32 to 31.

This was the third Coast Conference basketball championship for the Trojans since the play-off was inaugurated in 1923. The title was won by University of Washington last year. The summary:

Southern California		Oregon State
Holbrook, Garrison, lf	rg, Bergstrom, Tuttle
Hupp, rf	lg, Lyman
Guttero, c	c, Conkling, Folen
Findlay, lg	rf, Palmberg
Oram, Muth, rg	lf, Hibbard

Score—Southern California 32, Oregon State 31. Goals from floor—Guttero 4, Hupp 4, Findlay 2, Holbrook, Garrison for Southern California; Hibbard 3, Folen 2, Lyman, Tuttle, Bergstrom, Palmberg, Conkling for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Guttero 4, Hupp 2, Findlay, Muth for Southern California; Palmberg 4, Hibbard 2, Conkling 2, Bergstrom 2, Folen for Oregon State. Referee—Orian Landreth, Long Beach, Calif. Umpire—Archie Buckley, Spokane, Wash.

Second-Place Tie Features in Scoring

MONTREAL, March 12 (AP)—With first place honors conceded to Charley Conacher, big wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs, a hot battle has developed for second place in the National Hockey League scoring list. Conacher, with 53 points, one more than the total with which he won the scoring championship a year ago, has outdistanced all rivals but otherwise the final placings are in doubt.

Conacher's team-mate, Harvey Jackson, shares second place at 42 points with Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers and Syd Howe of Detroit. Larry Aurie, another Detroit sharpshooter, is only one point behind this trio.

Conacher has a wide lead in goals, with 32, while Boucher and Art Chapman of the New York Americans, are tied for most assists, 31. The scoring leaders:

Player and team	G	A	P
C. Conacher, Toronto	32	21	53
H. Jackson, Toronto	22	20	42
Howe, St. L-Det.	20	22	42
Boucher, N. Y. Rangers	11	31	42
Aurie, Detroit	15	26	41
Chapman, N. Y. Americans	9	31	40
Barry, Boston	19	19	38
Schriner, Americans	18	20	38
Lewis, Detroit	15	23	38
W. Cook, Rangers	21	15	36
Clapper, Boston	20	16	36
Robinson, Montreal	17	18	35
Welland, Detroit	12	23	35
Goodfellow, Detroit	11	24	35
Dillon, Rangers	24	9	33
Sorrell, Detroit	17	16	33
Stewart, Boston	17	15	32
F. Cook, Rangers	13	19	32
Thompson, Chicago	12	20	32
Gottselig, Chicago	16	14	30
Voss, St. Louis	12	18	30

Dunlap Still Leads Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 12—George T. Dunlap Jr., former United States golf champion, yesterday kept his lead in the thirty-second annual championship of the Tin Whistles at the Pinehurst Country Club. Dunlap had registered scores of 71-74—145 for 72 holes of medal play at the halfway mark. He holds a nine-stroke gross lead over R. G. Morrison of Pittsburgh and R. P. Davidson of Washington. C. B. S. Marr of Carnoustie, Scot., captured the special 36-hole handicap prize with a net of 142.

U. S. Swimming Record Lowered

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 12 (AP)—The United States 880-yard freestyle relay swimming record for a short course was lowered to 11m. 3s. yesterday by a girls' aquatic team headed by Katherine Rawls of Florida. The Fort Lauderdale star teamed with her sister, Evelyn, Betty Joyce MacMimm and Virginia Hopkins in a swim against time to clip 17s. off the 10-year-old record set by a Women's Swimming Association of New York team composed of Gertrude Ederle, Helen Wainwright, Aileen Riggin and Ethel McCary.

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Daily Features

Air Race to Skirt Americas

★ ★ ★

Plans for 18,000-Mile Dash Are Announced; Cash Prizes of $100,000 Attract Big Entry List

★ ★ ★

Inspired by the inherent success of last year's MacRobertson race from London to Australia, which cost nearly $250,000, an American syndicate has been formed to conduct an 18,000-mile dash around the North and South American continents.

Bettering the MacRobertson distance by 7000 miles, the round-the-Americas dash is scheduled for next October with 75 specially built planes competing for honors and cash prizes totaling $100,000. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President and acting head of the National Aeronautic Association, is the self-styled promoter and managing director of the race, which is to be financed by private enterprise in the interests of aviation.

Interest is already running high in the race. It will take pilots and sturdy planes over land and sea, jungle and fertile plains, mountains and barren wilderness. Unlike the grueling Australian derby, the winner will not take all. Smaller cash prizes will be allotted to those giving the best performance on individual legs of the dash with, of course, a substantial top award to the first to finish.

Across Caribbean

Riding out of Washington into the dawn of an autumn day, the caravan of speed and endurance planes will level out when their compasses point southward. The long trail will carry them at lightning pace to Miami, across the Caribbean and down the west coast of South America, through Peru and Chile and then into the frigid regions for a long lift across the Andes.

To the northward now the race will move along the seemingly endless coast line of Brazil. Here the longest flight of all will be made—from Natal, Brazil, to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, a distance of 1590 miles. At the Isthmus of Panama, the course crosses for the homeward stretch through Central America to Mexico City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and New York. Montreal, perhaps, will be included on the last lap to bring Canada into the international air classic.

Everything points to the start of the race on Oct. 6. Eight months remain for no end of preparations, assignment of officials, control points and, most important of all, the construction of special planes by air racing enthusiasts all over the world. Roscoe Turner, veteran of the MacRobertson race, is arranging for a plane with which to enter the South America dash. Flight Lieut. Charles W. R. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black have an eye on arrangements, looking to entering the same ship with which they won the MacRobertson race at Melbourne last October.

One Just Finished

It's interesting to note that while the MacRobertson race was won many months ago and even the United States contestants have returned to American shores, one British entry only last week crossed the finish line at Melbourne, while a small group of landscape workers waved to him as he accomplished what he set out to do last year. For four months this pilot has been doing a little better than 100 miles a day.

Wiley Post, Laura Ingalls, "Jimmie" Doolittle, Jack Frye, Jack Wright, Jacqueline Cochran, Wesley Smith, Frank Hutchinson, Clyde Pangborn and John Polando are some of the prominent American fliers who are scouting around for airplanes to use in the big October race.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA head, is slated to be chairman of the board governing the race, but the contesting pilots will not necessarily be restricted in the number of hours per day they fly. The rules of the race will be relaxed as much as possible by the National Aeronautic Association and the International Aeronautic Federation in order that many foreign entries will be on the starting line. The most important plane qualification will be the requirement that heavily loaded planes be capable of landing and taking off in a short area, so that safe operations may be assured even on the smallest fields along the route.

Longest Water Hop

Close co-operation with the State Department and Department of Commerce will be necessary for the conduct of the long dash. Arrangements are being made to secure permission from each of the countries along the route for the passage of the planes. The longest water hop will be across the Caribbean, approximately 700 miles, and the roughest spot on the trip will be the 110 miles across the Andes from Santiago, Chile, to Mendoza, Argentina.

Each plane will carry a minimum crew of two, though most of the teams will be four or five in number. Several United States aircraft factories are already turning out transport designs for the 1935 season, some of these new ships destined for the race. Most of the flying along the Brazilian coast today is done with seaplanes or flying boats and the number of available landing fields on this stretch is amazingly small. A preliminary flight, conducted by Mr. Roosevelt and other members of his staff, will be made over this section, and it may be that special landing fields will be built for the race. In view of this condition some American fliers are shopping for a speedy amphibion, capable of flying at 200 miles an hour, having a quick rate of climb, a ceiling of 20,000 feet, and a number of qualifications which few amphibions have today.

Mark your calendars for Oct. 6. The Americas race may not start on that exact date, but when it does it'll be one of the epics of the 1935 flying year and an event of international significance. G. M.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Willing to Compromise

A weary telegraph agent stationed many miles from nowhere in the Sudan, Africa, in the hottest part of summer wired his superior officer: "Please relieve me; can't stay here; am surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves."

The officer wired back, "There are no wolves in the Sudan."

Whereupon the weary one replied: "Referring to my wire of yesterday, cancel wolves."—*Bystander.*

Hippopotamus

Herbert had attended the circus, and he was attempting to describe it to his schoolmates the following day: "The biggest animal there was called the hip—hip—" he started.

"Hippopotamus," supplied the teacher.

"I guess that was his name," said Herbert, "but he looked like a truck-load of liver to me."

"Don't Bother Moving—It's a Portable Fireplace."
—Life

Usual Topic

The maid was relating the story of a large party given the previous evening by her mistress: "And they all came in big cars, and had on the grandest clothes, and wore the biggest diamonds."

"And what did they talk about?" breathlessly inquired the neighbor's maid.

"Us," was the reply.

En Passant

A gentleman who listens to snatches of conversation as he walks along the street, and then takes them home to ponder over, has been brooding for several days about a sentence he overheard when he walked past two men on Fifth Avenue. One said to the other (and then they were both gone out of our friend's life forever), "I tell you, Bert, it was the opposite of a coincidence."—*The New Yorker.*

What They Say

Need for Leaders

"The one great need is for leaders who can keep their eyes focused upon the ultimate goal, rather than upon the mechanism made use of."—*Walter C. Blasdale.*

Tomorrow

"From each depression we recovered and achieved new and greater prosperity."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

Children's Corner

Uncle Hugo Elephant Brings a Gift

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"There he is," said Jennie.

"I see him," said Jimmie.

"If we go and stand in front of him," said Jennie, "perhaps he will tell us a story."

"About Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

Uncle Peter was reading his newspaper. He looked over the top of it and saw Jennie and Jimmie standing in front of him.

"Uncle Hugo Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "is so rich that he can well afford to satisfy his every whim."

"What did he do?" demanded Jimmie. "What did Uncle Hugo Elephant do?"

"He looked out at the snow from the front window of his palatial residence," said Uncle Peter. "There was snow everywhere except in the middle of the road where the snow-plow had been out clearing it away so that Uncle Hugo could get about in his costly automobile.

"The trees were laden with snow, and the roofs of the houses, and many children were going by with their sleds on their happy way to slide down the nearest hill. After he had looked at the snow for quite a while, Uncle Hugo looked at his gold watch, and said to himself, 'It is some little time since I have spent a week-end with my brother Elmer and my sister-in-law Josephine and my nephew Edward and his little friend Percy Pig.'

"Then he looked at the calendar and said to himself, 'It is almost the end of the week now, so this would be as good a time as any.'

"And then he went to the telephone and called up his carpenter and talked with him and said: 'Good enough, Carpenter! So I will expect you to have it finished when I stop for it on my way to the railway station.'

"And then he looked at the timetable to see what time he could get a train.

"And then he went to the telephone and called up the telegraph company and sent a telegram to his brother Elmer.

"And then he went to bed and had a good nap."

"What did he tell the carpenter to make?" asked Jimmie.

"It was something for Edward and Percy," said Jennie.

"Now when Uncle Hugo's train came puffing into the nearest railway station to the home of his brother Elmer," continued Uncle Peter, "who should be there on the platform but Edward Elephant and Percy Pig. They had come with Mr. Elephant in his automobile, which was not such a fine one as Uncle Hugo's but went pretty well most of the time."

"You haven't told us what the carpenter made," said Jimmie.

"And, as you may very well imagine," said Uncle Peter, "Edward Elephant and Percy Pig were excited. When they saw the train coming they danced up and down on their hind legs.

"'I suppose he will have something for you, Edward,' said Percy.

"'Not for me alone, Percy,' said Edward. 'But oh! I do think he will have something for us.'

"Then the train stopped and they saw Uncle Hugo Elephant getting out of the baggage car with something that was about all he could carry."

"But what was it?" said Jimmie.

"A sled," said Uncle Peter. "A sled twice as wide as any sled you ever saw. It was so wide that Edward Elephant and Percy Pig could sit side by side on it."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Sled Was So Wide That Edward Elephant and Percy Pig Could Sit Side by Side.

Japanese Dolls

The Doll Is an Important Part of Japanese Child Life as Shown by These Photographs Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Dickens's Mistake

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLES DICKENS unwittingly invited annoyance when, in the preface of the first printing of Nicholas Nickleby, he stated that the Brothers Cheeryble were taken from real life; that they still exercised their unbounded benevolence in the town where they lived. Commenting on the results of this statement, Mr. Dickens said:

"If I were to attempt to sum up the hundreds upon hundreds of letters from all sorts of people, in all sorts of latitudes and climates, to which this unlucky paragraph has since given rise, I should get into an arithmetical difficulty from which I could not easily extricate myself. Suffice it to say that I believe the applications for loans, gifts, and offices of profit that I have been requested to forward to the originals of the Brothers Cheeryble (with whom I never exchanged any communication in my life) would have exhausted the combined patronage of all the lord chancellors since the accession of the house of Brunswick, and would have broken the rest of the Bank of England."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Corn Meal Mush

A GIRL in high school, wishing to earn something outside of school hours, makes corn meal mush and puts it into deep bread pans until cold. She then wraps it in oiled paper and supplies the meat markets. The proprietors are glad to keep it in their display case to meet the needs of their customers.

It is ready for slicing and frying, and finds a steady sale.
K. D. A.

Quotation for Today

SILENCE at the proper season is wisdom, and better than any speech.
—PLUTARCH

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Assos

WHEN Paul was making his way back to Palestine toward the close of his third missionary journey, he proceeded by sea from Neapolis, the port of Philippi, to Troas in Mysia and there he remained for a week (Acts 20:6). At the end of that time the Apostle's companions took ship and sailed around Cape Lectum, the end of the promontory on which Troas stood, calling in at Assos, which lay on the same peninsula almost directly opposite Troas and at a distance of about 20 miles from it.

Now, Troas and Assos were connected by a Roman road, and Paul elected to make the first part of the journey on foot, so by taking this short cut he had no difficulty in reaching Assos in time to rejoin the others and continue by sea to Miletus (verses 13-15).

Assos was well known for its harbor and its coastal trade was of considerable importance.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: West Virginia's Senator-elect must wait until he is 30 to assume his seat. It seems the Constitution provides no togas in the growing boy's sizes.

Humorist: "A small deposit, a few monthly payments, and this lawnmower becomes your very own property," says an advertisement. The writer evidently doesn't know our neighbors.

Los Angeles Times: You can't act rich all at once. It takes practice to get the right tone when you say, "my good man."

Weston (Ore.) Leader: Losing one's temper has its advantages, if he doesn't seek its restoration.

Jacksonville Journal: Did anyone think to have a Republican stuffed and mounted for exhibition purposes?

Helping Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

A BUSINESSMAN walking along a thoroughfare was attracted by the sight of furniture being piled up on the pavement. A man and his wife and children were looking on disconsolately, while a policeman attempted to cheer them up. The businessman asked the policeman to explain the situation.

"This man is out of work and his insurance money is insufficient to pay his rent," replied the officer, "so the proprietor of the flats is having them ejected." Then, struck by a kind thought, the policeman asked: "Do you know where these poor people could lodge? I can vouch for their honesty."

The businessman pondered a moment and then answered: "My factory is not working at present, so I have no caretakers. These people can lodge in the caretakers' rooms, if they like."

Every day, since then, the factory owner's wife has taken food and clothing, out of her own scanty store, to the less fortunate workman and his family.

For the Scrapbook

I think the greatest discovery will be made along spiritual lines. Here is a force which history clearly teaches has been the greatest power in the development of men and history. Yet we have merely been playing with it and have never seriously studied it as we have the physical forces. Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been scratched.—*Charles P. Steinmetz, world's foremost electrical engineer.*

In vain we look, in vain uplift
Our eyes to heaven, if we are blind;
We see but what we have the gift
Of seeing; what we bring we find.
—*Longfellow, "Moonlight."*

I would have punished you if I had not been angry.—*Archytes, to his slave.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 72

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Honest
7—Fuss
8—Babylonian god
9—Also
10—Cuckoo
11—Pony
12—Sash
13—Beard of wheat
15—Bind
17—Six-line stanzas

Down

1—Fruits of the elm
2—Cyprinoid fish
3—Ideas
4—Hard rubber
5—Musical note
6—Funeral songs
14—Pronoun
16—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

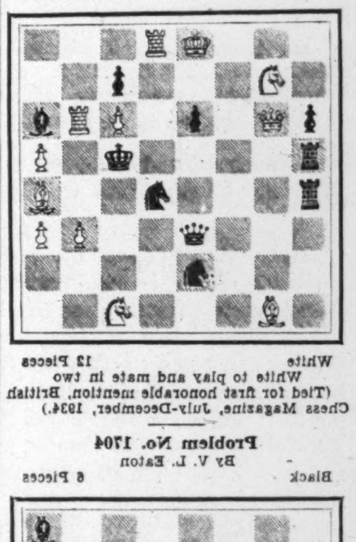
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1703

By F. Mendes de Moraes

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Tied for first honorable mention, British Chess Magazine, July-December, 1934.)

Problem No. 1704

By V. L. Eaton

Black 6 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First honorable mention, British Chess Magazine, July-December, 1934. The highest ranking problem by an American composer.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1701. R(B)-B7

No. 1702. 1. P-R5 threat 2. KxP; 1. ___ P-K4 2. K-Kt4; 1. ___ P-B6 2. K-Kt6

End-Game No. 242. White wins: 1 RxP, KtxP; 2 KtxKt, RxKtch; 3 PxR, RxPch; 4 K-B, RxQ; 5 R-Kt4!!, Resigns.

End-Game

From an Antwerp tournament, January, 1934. J. Schernetsky defeats Dr. Dreyer.

End-Game No. 243

Black 10 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Manhattan Chess Club of New York successfully defended its claims to the championship of the Metropolitan League when it defeated Marshall Chess Club by the surprisingly conclusive score of 6-0. Two unfinished games remain between Reshefsky and Horowitz and between United States champion Marshall and Kevitz.

Samuel Reshefsky, erstwhile prodigy, will participate in the Kent County Chess Association of England tournament in April. A field of nine entries will compete, numbering in the lists Sir George A. Thomas and J. R. Capablanca.

Mischa Botvinnik continues to lead the international tournament at Moscow, his excellent score of 9½-1½ giving some attest of his ability. Lasker scored his adjourned game with Capablanca and thereby gained a tie for third and fourth positions. Leading scores: Botvinnik, 9½-1½; Flohr, 9-3; Lasker and Loewenfisch, 8-4; Capablanca, 7½-4½; Spielmann, 6½-5½.

At his best, Alekhine excels Capablanca against weaker opposition. If his opponent makes no blunders, Capablanca draws, but his style of play differs from Alekhine's in that Alekhine has a way of bringing about complications, which he might fear if Capablanca were his opponent, which make it easier for the weaker player to go wrong. In this game, from the Zurich tournament of last year, Alekhine first plays to avoid too well-known variations, and secondly to pursue an attacking opportunity vigorously.

Queen's Pawn Game

Alekhine White	Rosselli Black	Alekhine White	Rosselli Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 BPxB	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-Kt4	PxKtP
3 P-K3	P-K3	21 RPxP	R-KR
4 B-Q3	P-B4	22 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QKt3	PxP	23 KtPxP	Kt-QB3
6 PxP	B-Q3	24 Q-K3	Q-K2
7 Castles	Castles	25 K-Kt2	P-B4(b)
8 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	26 PxP ep ch	KtxP
9 P-QR3	P-QKt3	27 Q-Kt5	R-R3
10 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	28 R-KR	QR-KR
11 Q-K2	Q-B2	29 RxR	RxR
12 Kt-K5	Kt-K2	30 R-K	Kt-Q
13 P-KB4	QR-B	31 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt
14 QR-B	P-Kt3	32 B-B	Q-K
15 P-KKt4	P-KR4	33 R-KB	B-B3
16 P-R3	K-Kt2	34 R-B6	KtxR
17 P-B4	Q-Q	35 QxRch	K-Kt
18 P-B5	BxKt(a)	36 B-KKt5	Resigns

(a) If 18 . . . PxP; 19 PxP, BxPch; 20 RxB, RxR; 21 P-Kt5, winning at least a piece.

(b) This restless move really hastens the end, but White's attack would probably win in time anyhow.

Here is an offhand game won by Bogoljubow last year at Triberg, Ger., where he makes his home. An unexpected combination finished the game quickly.

Ruy Lopez

Bogoljubow White	Muller Black	Bogoljubow White	Muller Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 Q-Q2	B-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	10 P-Q4	Q-Kt5(a)
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	11 KtxP	CastlesQR
4 BxKtch	QPxB	12 Castles	RxP
5 Kt-B3	B-QB4	13 Q-K3	B-K3(b)
6 P-Q3	Q-K2	14 Kt-Q5	Q-B4(c)
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	15 QxR	Resigns(d)
8 BxB	QxB		

(a) 10 . . . PxP; 11 QxP, QxQ; 12 KtxQ, would leave White with a slightly preferable ending, owing to Black's doubled pawns, which in effect give White an extra pawn on the K side.

(b) White threatens 14 KtxB, KtxKt; 15 Q-R3, winning at least a P.

(c) After 14 . . . PxKt; 15 P-QB3, Q-Q3; 16 PxR, White wins the exchange for a P. The text loses more.

(d) 15 . . . QxQ; 16 Kt-K7ch, K-Q or Kt; 17 Kt(K7)xQBPch, etc., which leaves White the exchange and two pawns to the good.

Alaskan Bond Issue Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

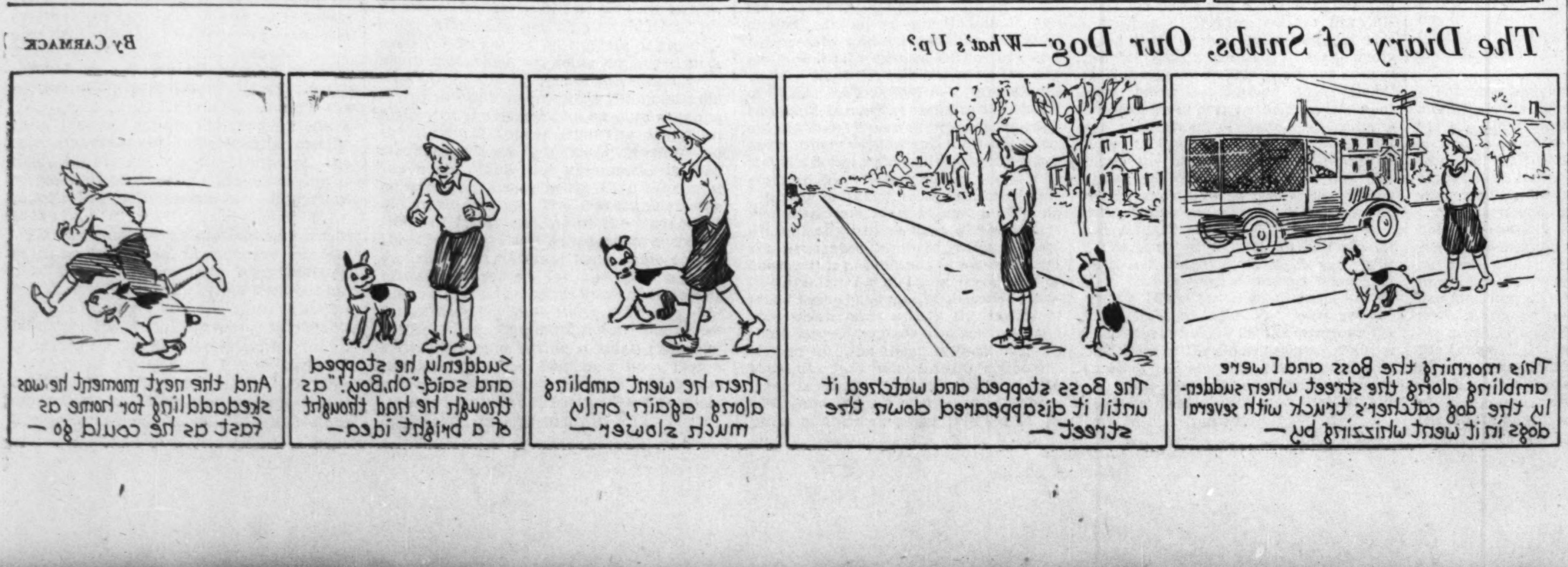
KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The committee on territories in the House of Representatives at Washington has approved bond issues for the Alaskan cities of Ketchikan and Juneau, it was reported here. The issue in Ketchikan would be limited to $1,000,000 for purchasing privately owned utilities and the Nome issue to $100,000 for building streets and sewers.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Tubby Never Lets Well Enough Alone

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—What's Up?

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Epithets Are Not Enough

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON has invited comments on his announced intention of continuing his radio war with Senator Huey Long and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. If the purpose is to entertain the American public, there may be merit in the plan. But the doughty General says his aim is a "nonpartisan, nonpolitical, nationwide movement to exterminate the influence of this pair of political termites." One must question the efficacy of the method.

When General Johnson opened this billingsgate battle a ripple of admiration for his courage ran over the country. And in many quarters gratification was expressed that at last a foeman worthy of their words and able to speak the same language had arisen to oppose the Louisiana Kingfish and the radio priest on their own ground—or air. So far the whole effect cannot be estimated. Perhaps the Johnsonian boldness has caused some others to discover their courage and led to a welcome frankness. Perhaps thoughtful citizens have been awakened to the necessity for more active steps to remove the injustices which give the Longs and Coughlins a reason for being. But whether any good can come from further epithet hurling is more than doubtful.

For while General Johnson has again proved his ability to match invective with anyone, he has come off rather third best as a political strategist or as a dealer in emotionalism. Possibly he has punched a few holes in some pretty balloons, but he hasn't by any means stopped the production of gas. Actually he has been sparring with effects, doing little to eliminate causes. And unfortunately those he attacked have been able to appear as unjustly assaulted defenders of the downtrodden.

Moreover, the whole episode has developed far more heat than light. The calling of names never clarifies issues. Labeling the Longs and Coughlins as "pied pipers" or the Johnson as a "political corpse" or "general of generalities" does little to help the nation solve serious problems that confront it. In fact, it only diverts attention, however amusingly, from such current questions as relief, a still unexplained program of military expansion, a far-reaching plan for national control of banking, the disastrous intensification of an international currency war and the need for breaking down the barriers to trade.

Underlying this bottle-throwing are even more fundamental problems. The social justice and the stabilization of our economic system by improved distribution of its fruits which General Johnson, Senator Long and the Reverend Coughlin all favor are objectives with which few will quarrel. But these methods will not gain them. The bandying of blistering names, the preaching of resentment, the enraging of the underprivileged will not open the way for calm, earnest and unselfish working out of complicated problems.

The method distracts attention from principles to persons, and confuses thought. We have had plenty of what the Apostle Paul called "doubtful disputations." We would cry, "Enough of epithets, for epithets are never enough!"

What Is a Prime Minister?

FRANCE is endeavoring to confer on the head of its Government a more definite and dignified status. He is to be housed in the historic Hôtel Matignon. He is to be relieved of the particular responsibilities which are occasioned by the holding of a departmental portfolio. A staff, presumably of permanent officials, is to be organized around him. In short, the Président du Conseil is to be modeled after the British Prime Minister.

Doubtless these exterior arrangements are not enough. Much more important than the question of what kind of Prime Minister France is to have, is the question of whether it will have one at all at a given moment. For the life of governments is proverbially short. If a Prime Minister is going to stay only a few months, it does not seem to matter how he is designated.

It can of course be argued that by conferring more luster on the post its occupant will be rendered more stable. That is an argument which may be reversed. The more the post is coveted, the more often it may change hands. It may be doubted whether these or any other measures will change the temperament and traditions of politicians in France.

What is a Prime Minister? The conception of the post differs in almost every country. In Great Britain he is simply the chief member of the Government. As a rule, he does not undertake a specific task. In France, on the contrary, the Prime Minister usually chooses the ministerial rôle which appears most important at the time.

All the great Prime Ministers in recent years have done so. Clemenceau was not only Prime Minister but War Minister. Poincaré was not only Prime Minister but Foreign Minister, and afterward Finance Minister. In Italy, Mussolini is capable of taking all the ministerial posts.

Président du Conseil, Prime Minister, Premier, Duce, Chancellor, Führer, President, Dictator, King, Commissary of the People, or what-you-will, the important point is that countries should be efficiently governed, and for good government some recognition of the special authority of the effective chief of state is necessary, as well as a recognition of the rightful desires of the people. Indeed, without these two elements, there is no real government at all.

Democracy must be respected, but so must the man who, by no matter what process, is accepted as the true representative of democracy. France, in reforming the office of Prime Minister, might well remember these axioms.

American Neutrality in Cuba

A NEW but long-expected eruption of the Cuban volcano is apparently under way, and as the tense and tragic days go by the lines are being more clearly drawn. Today President Mendieta with a mercurial Cabinet, which dissolves as fast as it can be recomposed, and Col. Fulgencio Batista, with the rather timid and uncertain backing of two old Liberal factions, seem to be fighting a majority of the Cuban people. And if advices from Washington have neither been exaggerated nor misconstrued, the sympathies of official circles in that city seem to lie with Colonel Batista.

In some respects the situation is almost an exact reproduction of the last days of Machado, though at points it is worse. Machado forbade the assembling of more than three people on the streets of Havana. Mendieta has limited that number to two. The *ley fuga* seems to be operating again. The Cuban army has been mobilized, armed to the teeth, and according to certain representations is staging rehearsals so as to make effective its orders to "shoot to kill" should occasion warrant.

President Mendieta has stoutly refused to consider resigning, even though under similar circumstances he called upon Grau San Martin to give up his office in the public interest. If Carlos Mendieta had come into power as the result of a popular election his stubborn resistance to popular demands could be more easily understood.

The unqualified support given Mendieta by the Cuban army has joined the issue. The students and strikers must either submit to a superior physical force against which they are almost helpless, or return in kind the opposition which they are receiving. And that means civil war. The State Department in Washington has promised its neutrality in this internal political struggle. Its pledge to refrain from meddling in Cuban affairs will undergo a severe test if civil war comes to Cuba. But it is time the United States showed ability to keep its promise to its island neighbor—to prove that abrogation of the Platt Amendment was more than a gesture, despite pressure of commercial interests for intervention by any other name.

National Bank Notes

THE retirement of the national bank notes means nothing more than the retirement of an equivalent amount of government bonds. For the notes are real bonds masquerading as currency. Before any national bank can issue currency it must deposit specified government bonds with the Treasury dollar for dollar. It is popularly thought that the right to issue such notes gives the banks undue power. In point of fact, the loss of the privilege will not mean very much to them one way or another.

Of main interest in the announcement is the manner in which the retirement of the bank notes is financed. Part of the gold profit will be used. This is the money "made" out of what Owen D. Young called the "thin air" of devaluation. Congress simply nationalized gold and then repriced it. The new dollars were left in what Secretary Morgenthau last August called his "gold drawer." The sum was huge even in this day of monetary hugeness—$2,800,000,000. Since it was represented dollar for dollar by gold, it could have been used for a pyramiding of currency issues several times in excess of that sum. Both the President and Mr. Morgenthau have implied that it would not be used in this way. They "ultimately expected" it to "flow back into the stream of our revenues and thereby reduce the national debt."

Here, then, is the beginning of the implementation of that expectation. The new money has already been manufactured. Devaluation is a fact, and the profits, whether they come out of thin air or not, must eventually get into circulation. By their use in paying off holders of government debt, they are being employed in a way that is the reverse of inflationary.

It is in order to celebrate the honorable history of the national bank note which is shortly to disappear from the American currency system. It is exactly seventy-two years old. Like the greenback, it was enlisted for service in the Civil War, and did noble service. The Government was short of funds and, amid the turmoil of the Civil War, was faced with currency distrust. The national bank came to the rescue. In return for the privilege of issuing notes, the banks subscribed to war loans. And the note itself gradually displaced those state bank notes which were acceptable only within a small radius of the issuing bank. The new note had a national atmosphere about it which was retained till the Federal Reserve note challenged its supremacy in 1913.

Bonanza King

Book News of the Day

LEWIS CASS GANDY in THE TABORS: A FOOTNOTE OF WESTERN HISTORY (New York: The Press of the Pioneers. $3.75) appears to be the first to record more than the bare outlines of the Colorado Silver King's early career. H. A. W. Tabor was born in Vermont in 1830, learned the stonecutter's trade, married the daughter of his employer, and went West to take up a claim and do yeoman service in the shooting, looting and arson which constituted the Free-Soil War in "Bleeding Kansas." He also served a term or two in the more or less legally constituted Kansas Legislature.

Times were hard, and Green Russell's tale of gold in Colorado found the Tabors eager to start. They were in at almost every strike, from Clear Creek to Leadville. Mrs. Tabor was the first white woman in the Black Hawk district; they took the first wagon over Ute Pass. But always Tabor lost out; at Payne's Bar he lost to a claim jumper; at California Gulch he staked a little too far up the creek.

During all this time Mrs. Tabor made the family living; she ran a store and post office, she took in boarders, she sold bread and pies to hungry miners. Tabor spent his time in futile prospecting, in hunting, in gambling, a good-natured, open-handed, infallibly cheerful failure. After twenty years of this sort of thing, Tabor grub-staked a pair of down-and-out prospectors who promptly went out on a hill scarcely a mile from the Tabor store and found a staggering fortune in silver-bearing carbonates at the grass roots. Tabor sold his share for a million.

After that, for a time, he had the Midas touch. Mines, theaters, hotels, railroads, smelters, banks, office buildings, everything he touched prospered. His crowning monument to himself was the Tabor Grand Opera House, a really magnificent structure which "changed Denver from a camp to a city." He was elected Lieutenant Governor, and United States Senator for a thirty-day unexpired term.

At the height of his career he divorced his faithful, although somewhat vinegary, helpmeet to marry a handsome young woman considerably less than half his age. This blighted his political prospects, and by 1887 his finances began to be shaky. The Leadville mines were declining, and the panic of 1893 wiped him out. He ended his career as postmaster at Denver, as he had begun it at Leadville.

He was a man of courage, kindly, cheerful, honest, generous to a fault, foolish and vainglorious, given to the obvious weaknesses of an age in which the obvious vices were taken for granted and in which the gambler and saloonkeeper were respected members of society. Mr. Gandy's book supplements, rather than supplants, George F. Willison's "Here They Dug the Gold" (Brentano's, 1931); it adds considerably to the known facts, and is well written and entertaining. K. C. K.

Is This Why She Doesn't Turn the Corner?

On Brown's Branch

WITH many stops for breath, we toiled up the 35-degree slope of the path to the head of the hollow, picking our way carefully between the stones and other impedimenta which, nearer the little cabins, assumed the form of offal and discarded matter. Pure compliment it was to dub it a path, for it was no more than a dry branch which during heavy rains conveniently carried away the chips, and the cornstalks, and the chicken feathers. Our guide, not the typical tall and rangy mountaineer, but short and thin, albeit attired in the universal patched and faded denim, waited patiently for us at every turn.

"How many families live up here on Brown's Branch, Henry?" we asked him, as the party reached a bend where it could look up and down the less than a mile of the hollow's length and count most of the cabins. Many were close to the path, but some were farther up on the cleared hillsides, now mostly grown up with weeds and tree shoots.

"Wal, countin' Granny Clavis, Allie Brown's widder, and Charlie Bingham that live single, thar's sixteen," reckoning on his fingers to make sure.

"And how many people?"

"Eighty-six, countin' young uns."

Before mental calculations on the average family size were completed, the climbers approached a dwelling with an apple tree's branches picturesquely draping its hand-riven shingles. Once paint had covered its poplar door and window frames, but this had long since been weathered into a rusty network. Obviously no money had been available recently to replace it or the broken window panes, variously covered with paper or stuffed with rags. Yet the scene was one of activity.

Not far from the door an immense iron kettle boiled above a fire pit and three women, apparently of three generations, hung clothes to dry, stirred those in the kettle, and leaned over a tub. The iron kettle betrayed this to be a family of settled position and of accumulated possessions. One in less enviable circumstances would have boiled clothes in a lard can. Beyond, in the space before a sizable stock shed, a mule hitched to the end of a pole plodded in an endless circle while a man fed stalks of sorghum to a mill in the center. A few yards away another fire burned brightly under a rectangular pan propped up on flat stones. Here the juice was to be boiled down to sirup, the "long sweet'nin'" which was to become a valued staple article of diet till the gardens began to bear the following year.

As the visitors approached, the doorway suddenly became filled with children's figures and faces.

This was Elzy Brown's home, we learned, and it was Elzy who bowed gravely from the sorghum mill and gave the universal salutation, "Howdy." Were all these Elzy's children? we asked. Yes, his and his boy, George's. And they all lived together in that one little house?

"That thar's a big house," vouchsafed Henry. "Hit's got two rooms."

One of us reached up into the weeds of the field that lay above the gullied branch and pulled out a cornstalk the diameter of a man's little finger. It was a field with a 20-degree slope which, when the trees first had been felled, bore 60 bushels or more to the acre. Now the stalks were the size of popcorn and the runty ears from a whole acre would not fill five bushel baskets. Yet this was food for man and beast, the principal sustenance of a people whose natural resources were gone and whose opportunities for earning a livelihood have become steadily fewer.

"Is there anyone on Brown's Branch not receiving government aid?" Henry was asked.

"Not ary un, savin' for Charlie Bingham, and hit would please we uns mighty well effn he might be holpen in some way. He war on relief but an investigator found he war a-makin' of hickory chairs and tuk him off."

The chief topic of interest in the community resolved itself into this question: "Is the Government going to buy our land?" Some, assuming the rumor was true, wanted to know what they would get per acre. Henry epitomized the whole situation when he said:

"The timber's gone and the mines hain't a-runnin'. That's why we air on relief. We-uns don't fancy bein' paupers, but there's nary place whar a man can find a job. Effn the Guv'mint would buy our land and give us a job a-plantin' of trees, maybe by the time our young uns air grown, thar'll be work for them in the timber. Leastways some of them; the others can git jobs on the outside. But us old folks would druther stay right here in the mount'ins endurin' all our time, if the Guv'mint will let us." M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Invitation From the West

By Frank L. Perrin

EVEN in these times when the problems of travel have been so completely solved that one prepares for and begins a coast-to-coast journey on an hour's notice, we are sometimes obliged to make our excursions vicariously. Perhaps a friend, traveling leisurely by automobile or train, or hurriedly by airplane, returns to recount his adventures, or more thoughtfully writes as he halts along the way. To one who retains memory pictures of the American West, for instance, a hastily penned post card, a photograph of some winding highway, or a panorama of some midcontinent Main Street will serve to carry one back, in fancy, to familiar scenes.

It has been said that one who has once lived in the great western country, perhaps on the edge of desert wastes and in the shadow of meandering mountains and occasional towering peaks, never becomes entirely freed from the desire to return and again refresh himself in the warmth and freedom of abounding hospitality. But these excursions are not always possible. Those who travel do not always remember the stay-at-homes. Even "I wish you were here" postals are few and far between. Meanwhile the West calls.

There came to my desk a day or two ago an unbidden, unexpected and breezy visitor from the mountain country, bringing with it a generous and, I take it, sincere invitation to pack up and come out and play. This visitor was a copy of the Tribune-Herald, published in the little city of Casper, Wyo. It is an annual edition, of which this is the seventeenth, and it is bursting and bubbling over with western enthusiasm and western sincerity. I do not know the city of Casper even as well as I know Cheyenne and Laramie. I mean to say that I did not know it so well before I read the interestingly written and profusely illustrated articles which fill the many pages plumped down before me.

It may be that I, to remain consistent and meantime loyal to my profession, conveniently believe most of the things my newspaper brethren write. Consequently it is not difficult to conclude that in Wyoming, for instance, there may be found that abundance of material blessings which must satisfy the hearts of those favored humans who are fortunate enough to claim them as their own. To those who may be inclined to doubt this there is offered the proof, in black and white and varying colors on the printed pages of the newspaper referred to. At any rate, the evidence is convincing enough to persuade one to decide that if ever it is possible to do so he will confirm it by a decisive first-hand test.

Now I am well aware that equally attractive and similarly convincing brochures might be issued by enterprising newspaper editors in one hundred or more American towns or cities. And the claims made and resources exploited would appeal as strongly and recall to many a flood of memories. The interesting and reassuring thing about it all is to realize that to most of us the state, or town, or city which we call home is just about the grandest and best place on earth. That is what contributes much to the stability, the resourcefulness and the happiness of any people.

Wyoming, as we all remember, was the pioneer state in the establishment of equal suffrage—woman suffrage as it was referred to in those days. Fifty years ago similar enabling legislation was proposed in the Wisconsin Legislature, only to be ingloriously laughed out of that august body by wise husbands and fathers. But it may truthfully be observed that little or nothing was contributed by the experience of Wyoming in its experimental laboratory to the final success of the movement in this and other countries. Will Rogers, in his picture, "The County Chairman," probably gives us a correct impression of the early effects of this social revolution in Wyoming.

The State now boasts that it preserves, intact, the "last frontier." From the east and west, and somewhat less observably from the north and south, a newer and somewhat compelling culture has imposed itself across the borders of this frontier. Within less than a decade many of the squatty buildings on the ranges have been transformed into "dude" ranches, given over to the entertainment and "education" of visitors and adventuring college boys and girls. Slowly but surely the line marking the frontier is vanishing. Within its borders one discovers something so closely resembling culture that one wonders if the boasted line actually exists.

The temptation is to go and see for one's self. Nearly sixty years ago "Bill" Nye, then a novice among newspaper writers, began to tell us of the people he had discovered there. They were not unlike those recreated for the screen by the producers of the Rogers picture. Neither those of the fantastic earlier chronicles nor those cavorting on the silver screen are the people who now defend the coveted last frontier.

The Wide Horizon

The Race for Africa

By Sheridan H. Garth

AFRICA has suffered the fate of being the football field for the greedy tussle of the great white powers. Just as in football one team tries to push the ball down the field by forward passes, end runs, line rushes, so did the European countries only a half century ago try to outrace and eliminate the others.

After the dust of the game had cleared away, France, one of the most fertile countries in Europe, found herself proprietor of the barren Sahara Desert; England, a "tight little island," owned an immense continental empire from Cairo to the Cape, and Belgium, one of the tiniest countries in the world, was holding on to the entire heart of Africa. At the same time Portugal, whose vast empire had fallen to bits, still possessed two great chunks of territory, while Holland, one of the most active colonial powers of yesteryear, held nothing, and Italy, who entered the fray too late, won only a few unsatisfactory pieces of desert.

The reasons for those unusual results are involved and in themselves would fill a most exciting adventure book. The manner in which Frenchmen and Englishmen scrambled wildly for an oasis; the defiant stand that France took against England and Germany rather than surrender an inch of shoreline on the torpid Lake Chad; the cheers evoked in the Portuguese Parliament when a map was published showing a broad belt of Portuguese territory running from coast to coast; the willingness of Italy to go to war with Turkey to secure a barren strip of desert littoral—all attested the need of European governments to revive their popularity by appealing to the latent megalomania of the multitude.

And so fleets were sent to cruise around and seize the choice harbors. England and France raced as they never had before. Then Germany awoke to the realization that Africa was a good place to carve out her first colonial empire, and with the aid of very energetic explorers soon occupied the choicest parts of the continent, definitely breaking up the British aspirations for an "all red" belt of territory from sea to sea.

Belgium found herself the owner of a "free state," when King Leopold, profiting from the explorations of the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, called an international conference to develop the torrid jungle core of the continent. Although the other nations soon left Leopold holding the bag, the King reimbursed himself many times over for his efforts and bequeathed to Belgium the richest portion of the whole grab bag.

Finally Portugal, having glanced with agony at the grandiose maps prepared by her rivals, summoned forth her mightiest efforts and saved for herself two enormous colonies whose riches are incalculable and whose harbors thrive on the trade of the British colonies in the interior.

In this desperate rush of strong countries to work out their rivalry in a manner they dared not in Europe, the primitive African peoples were submerged. Kaffirs in South Africa yielded to a small coterie of indefatigable Dutch Boers and hewed out the diamond empire of the Transvaal; patient Congo blacks toiled in ivory caravans to build up the rich personal fortune of King Leopold; Sudanese tribes meekly saluted the new flags raised above every village and gaped at the railroads that followed, while the Spahis willingly entered the French armies.

Only two independent countries now remain in Africa. One, Abyssinia, a Christian empire ensconced in the barren plateaus at the headwaters of the Nile, saved its homeland by overwhelming an Italian army in 1896. Today these people are organizing for a repetition of that battle as Italy once more presses on their extended frontiers. And then Liberia, the stepdaughter of the United States, maintained its existence thanks to American pleas. Finally, since the World War, Egypt has been given almost complete independence, but then Egypt is not African in the ordinary sense of the word.

No one will deny that Africa has benefited greatly from being opened to world exploitation. Although the process was painful, as evidenced when France and England both stood ready in 1898 to go to war when Lord Kitchener asked for instructions to fire on the French flag over a tiny Nile village, and when Portugal had to waste treasure in convincing her recalcitrant natives of all that Vasco da Gama had done for the world—although the process was painful, that period has passed.

The World War and the ensuing peace settlement presumably put an end to this imperialistic extravaganza, for they ushered in the idealistic mandate system and stressed the obligation of each country to carry out their "civilizing mission" that they had been using from the start as a mask for the scramble. However, inasmuch as Germany was deprived of her rich slices of the map and Italy rewarded with nothing of value, this remarkable episode of jingoistic rivalry is not closed. The race for Africa—albeit at a slackened pace—goes on.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 89

**ATLANTIC EDITION* THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Greece Deals With Lost Revolt

Leaders Who Fled Fought King

NRA Loses Once More in Court

U. S.-Britain Close Arms Split

Uruguay Defies League Order

Palestine Find Confirms Bible

GREECE'S revolution that failed escapes the censors at last and discloses strange scenes. Triumphant Premier Tsaldaris orders courts-martial, and 300 prisoners in Athens, among them prominent officers, are in danger of firing squads. Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, said to be the instigator of the revolution, who landed at the Italian island of Kasos from a rebel warship on its way to surrender, is being protected in Rhodes, and Italy intimates it may refuse any request for his extradition. Venizelos' luxurious home in Crete has been confiscated. The famous statesman may go to Paris to live with his sons. His consistent policy is said to have inspired him to revolution—he was unwilling to see republican Greece ruled again by King George.

Curfew in Cuba Restores Calm After Violence

Government Confident of Quick Collapse of General Strike

Many Back at Jobs

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HAVANA, March 13—Enforcement of a drastic curfew law after an outbreak of violence in which 24 were injured had today restored a degree of calm to Havana.

Deep Light Rates Cut Forecast

Farnum Reports Near Surface

Townsend Seeks Mass Support

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Light Rates—More Drastic Reductions Are Forecast

Tunnel Land—Legislature Opens Way to State Inquiry

Italy Insures Safe Refuge To Venizelos

Rome Maintains Former Greek Rebel Leader Political Refugee

Rhodes New Haven

RHODES, March 13 (AP)—Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, leader of the unsuccessful Greek revolt, arrived here today with his wife and numerous associates.

Legal Tangle Over New Deal Intensified by Court Rulings Forcing Showdown on NRA

Intrastate Commerce Is Nub of Confusion Before Government

Up to High Court To Settle Issue

Federal Decision in New Jersey Case Calls Act Unconstitutional

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—The legal confusion in which New Deal legislation has been finding itself increasingly in recent weeks is multiplied by today's court decisions at Newark and Kansas City.

Donald Richberg

Co-ordinator of NRA Holding a Conference With the Press in Washington

Wide World

Plan for Eliminating 537 of NRA Smaller Codes Presented

Blanket Proposal Called Solution

Richberg Gives Views Before Senate Finance Committee

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A plan for eliminating 537 of NRA's smaller codes by blanketing them all into a single flexible "small industries" code was presented to the Senate Finance Committee today by Donald R. Richberg on behalf of the Administration.

Breakdown Found In Section 7A Of Recovery Act

Collective Bargaining Impossible of Enforcement Biddle Reports

Senate Approves President's Blast Against Utilities

Directs Federal Trade Commission to Trace Propaganda Flood

Strachey's Arrest To Test Grounds Of Deportation

Case May Help Sale of British Writer's Books in United States

Premier and Commander Cheered by Throngs As Rebellion Reaches End

Has Russia Gone Democratic?

Two Incidents That Question New Trend Claimed for Soviets

First of Three Articles

Group in New York Organize to Guard Legitimate Industry

Courts Show Conflict On Various Features Of American Recovery

Huey Long's Policies Challenged

Prominent Radical Calls 'Share-Our-Wealth' Prospectus a Hodgepodge of Slogans—Unlimited Production Criticized by Farm Leaders—Exemption of Small Properties Puts Tax Burden on Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., March 13—

Pink Slip on Way Out

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 13, 1935

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

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Deep Light Rates Cut Forecast

Farnum Reports Near Surface

Townsend Seeks Mass Support

(Continued from Page 1)

facts uncovered by Mr. Farnum would be made public.

At least one of these three moves was thought likely to succeed.

Meanwhile, the Governor announced appointments to the two vacant places on the Finance Commission. Philip A. Chapman will replace Joseph McKenney, resigned. Samuel Kalesky will succeed Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, dismissed. Both are Curley political supporters.

Judge Kaplan refused to admit his discharge from the commission. He had resigned from one of his three appointive positions on Saturday, he said. Therefore, a law providing that one man cannot hold three appointive offices could not be used as pretext for his dismissal.

The Governor retorted that he had not accepted the Kaplan resignation.

Townsend Plan—Leaders Ready to Fight Opposition

A letter from Dr. Francis E. Townsend calling for a massed protest of Townsend plan clubs, should President Roosevelt broadcast in opposition to the plan, was in the hands of Boston Townsendites today.

Dr. Townsend feared that leaders of the movement would be arrested and accused of obtaining money under false pretenses.

He asked his followers to have undated letters in readiness to dispatch to the White House when a telegram arrives from national headquarters.

Meanwhile, the followers of Dr. Townsend and of his New England rival, Dr. Samuel M. Dick, continued to dispute over the control of the Townsend plan following. Both sides made large claims of victory. Local Townsend clubs split this way and that.

Harvard—Its Early Income Was Largely Wheat

Indian wampum, gifts of wheat and ferry tolls were the earliest financial food of Harvard University.

From early records, Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison found that the General Court placed the Charlestown ferry rent at the disposal of the struggling young college. Much of the tolls was paid in wampum by Indians. Professor Morison's book, "The Founding of Harvard College," published today, records the lament of college authorities that much of the wampum was imitation.

For eight years, voluntary contributions of wheat from New England farmers supported the entire teaching staff, except for the president. Enough remained from the sale price of the wheat to provide a dozen scholarships.

But one day the farmers discovered that more than half of the graduates from 1642 to 1646 went to England. They saw no reason for supporting scholars who refused to stay in the colonies, and the wheat contributions decreased steadily.

Mackerel—Very Early Catch Made Off Sable Island

The year's first mackerel banquet was spread before fishermen of the trawler Brant, just arrived at the Fish Pier today.

On the western bank, off Sable Island, the Brant's net brought up 35 plump mackerel, to the fishermen's astonishment. Ordinarily, mackerel are not caught until mid-April, and usually off Virginia.

These fish, which appeared to be hibernating, were pulled out of 50 fathoms of water. They are usually a surface fish. But they were fine, plump specimens, according to Capt. Patrick Cody.

Fishing operations were suspended at once; all hands fell to for a bountiful mackerel repast.

Adult Education—Leaders To Discuss Issue in Debate

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather welcomes the public to his study Thursday evening, for an informal chat with Prof. Harry A. Overstreet on adult education.

His study will consist of two easy chairs on the platform at the Twentieth Century Adult Education Center. From these chairs the two leaders of the adult education movement will argue extemporaneously. They will say that adult education can save America.

Professor Mather, of Harvard University, regards formal public and collegiate education as leaded with conservatism.

Only adult education is free to experiment with new ideas, Professor Mather holds. This thesis will form the warp of his discussion with Professor Overstreet, of New York City College.

Curley—He Seeks Public Support of His Projects

Governor Curley today awaited response from the Massachusetts public, in support of legislation which he urged over the radio last night.

The bills include $750,000 to put state institutions on a 48-hour week, $100,000 for New England's recreational advertising campaign, $60,000 for a national guard camp on Cape Cod, increases in the state police and detective forces, and $100,000 for stocking streams with fish and preserving wild animals.

The funds for these projects were left out of the budget, until such time as the bills themselves are passed. They are the projects, submitted in the Governor's budget message, which are considered least likely to pass.

With reference to the employees in state institutions, Mr. Curley said that 60 hours a week was not infrequent.

He asked those listening to communicate with their representatives and senators, demanding that the bills be passed.

Repeal Sought—On Law Regarding Shooting Police

No sooner had Edmund J. Walsh escaped a sentence of murder on the basis of a legal technicality, than a bill was introduced into the Legislature today, to plug the loophole.

The murder sentence had been averted because of a state act of 1850, requiring a policeman to notify a prisoner of the reason for his arrest. A bill to repeal that act was filed by Representative Samuel H. Cohen.

Walsh had not been notified of the reason for his arrest, the Middlesex Court ruled yesterday. Judge Nelson P. Brown therefore directed the jury to bring a verdict of manslaughter, should the jury find Walsh guilty.

It was certain that the bill would be backed by state prosecution and police officials, who were up in arms over Judge Brown's ruling.

Insurance—Watt Calls It "Racket"; Demands Inquiry

Thirty other states pay more money and give better attention to injured workers than Massachusetts, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, declared today before the legislative committee on insurance.

Mr. Watt vigorously urged passage of a bill for a thorough investigation of insurance companies and insurance businesses in Massachusetts. Terming "Insurance," he said, "as a monstrous racket. The rates charged for workmen's compensation are exorbitant. In the Massachusetts granite industry, there is insurance only by one company and that company charges a rate of 20 per cent of the payroll.

Several insurance company representatives were on hand to oppose the investigation, basing their major arguments on the claim that no complaints of any sort had been made to the insurance commissioner. They added that there are sufficient laws on the statute books to cover any malefactions.

Maine—State Liability On Liquor Damage Urged

The State of Maine was today asked to make good any damages inflicted by persons who became intoxicated on liquor sold in its stores.

Private liquor dispensers are liable to such damages, said the Christian Civic League of Maine, through its superintendent, the Rev. Frederick W. Smith. Why should not the State accept a similar liability?

The law allowing suit against private liquor sellers was designed to protect the poor from abuses of liquor, he said. "Now that the State has become the chief liquor dispenser, it should not be allowed to hide behind the cloak of immunity."

The League asked for a law permitting suit against the state liquor commission.

Weather Triumphantly Reactionary for Brief Hour

Photo by Arthur Griffin

Public Garden Under the Lamps

Scene Caught Before Rising of Mid-March Sun.

Connecticut Lets Down First Bar To Legalize Betting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13—Riding over the objections of church, farm and women's groups, the Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly has started the legalization of race track gambling well on its way with a favorable committee report to the Legislature.

The income argument was the major thrust of the proponents of gambling at the committee hearing. They said the "cut" on the pari-mutuel machines and the admissions would bring the state $1,000,000 in a year. The answer, from the Connecticut Temperance Union, was that racing would divert from business channels $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 in the same length of time.

Proponents also made much of the argument that betting goes on anyway, whether legal or illegal, and the law may as well recognize it openly. William H. Blodgett, state's attorney and chief prosecuting officer of Litchfield County, said he would dislike to start action against all those now betting on horses in his county and does not like "to look the other way."

G. T. Bochman of Hartford, representing the Christian Endeavor, said it was a "scheme for easy money" and Representative A. Ward Spaulding of Suffield, speaking for the State Grange, declared it would take all the money in the 90 days a year that racing would be allowed "that the working man can make in a year."

The bill sets up a racing commission of two men appointed by the Governor at $5000 salaries, whose duties would be to license tracks and supervise the collection of the state's share in the proceeds.

Reports say that a track would be established near the New York state line, to attract the metropolitan race followers and possibly another in the vicinity of Hartford.

The retail merchants of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce opposed the bill at the hearing

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, becoming threatening tonight and Thursday; slightly colder, with temperatures in the upper 20's tonight; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds, diminishing this afternoon, and tonight; generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	53	Minneapolis	22	38
Bermuda	66	70	New Orleans	48	62
Chicago	34	34	New York	32	48
Denver	52	58	Norfolk	36	74
Helena	46	50	Philadelphia	32	56
Jacksonville	38	82	St. Louis	42	44
Kansas City	44	56	San Francisco	50	68
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	32	52
Miami	64	80			

A—8 a.m. eastern standard time March 13.
B—Maximum March 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:33 p. m., Thursday 6:53 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:17 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 45 degrees above zero; minimum 23 above; trace of snow on the ground at 8 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Studio vocalist....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Studio recital.....	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.......	String quintet....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk......	Evening Tattler:	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Air Adventures"....	sketches; music..	Sketch; soloist....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features......	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner".	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	Melody Limited....	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Plantation music....	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill"..	Don Humbert and
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet....	Magical Strings..
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".......	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Mark Hellinger; soloists; orchestra.......	Mary Pickford and stock company..	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15			Edwin C. Hill.....	Educational talk..
8:30	Nature League talk...	Talk, Karl Payne,	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery:
8:45	Minstrel duo.........	Nat. Econ. League	ties: soloists; or...	dramatic sketch.
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch......	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen;	Lily Pons; mixed chorus; orchestra.	Connor Orchestra.
9:15				Dramatic sketch...
9:30	John McCormack, tenor, recital...........	soloists; players and orchestra....	Burns and Allen, comedy; orchestra	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45				News Service......
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's Orch.; R. Cortez..	Jack Pearl; soloist; chorus; orch..	Sons of Union Veterans: talk.......
10:15	Madame Sylvia.......			
10:30	Joe Rines and his dance orchestra....	Ray Noble and his orchestra.....	Romance Caravan. Musical Rhymester	Georges Barrere, flute; orchestra..
10:45				
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service......	Talk; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:15	Siry Orchestra.......	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Orch..	
11:30	Local studio dramatic sketch	Eddy Duchin and his orchestra....	Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra.....	Julian Woodworth and his orchestra.
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: piano, violin and cello recital.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; music lesson.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance": dramatic sketches; orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music Orchestra, Samuel Belov, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, "College Prom": Ruth Etting; Red Nichols and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm": Phil Spitalny and female vocal-instrumental group.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Dennis King; Victor Moore; Tom Howard; orch.
8:15 WAAB, History of Art: "Phidias and the Parthenon," Dr. H. H. Powers.
8:30 WBZ, "Red Trails": Northwest Mounted Police dramatic sketch.
8:45 WAAB, "What Everyone Should Know About the Law," Bessie N. Page.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour; Frank McIntyre; vocal soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": classical vocal soloists; orchestra; narrator.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; girls glee club; piano soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; soloists; quartet; chorus.
10:30 WBZ, "Old-Age Pensions": discussion by NBC speakers.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Americans hockey game, Frank Ryan.
12:00 WBZ, Twentieth anniversary of Paul Whiteman as dance band leader.

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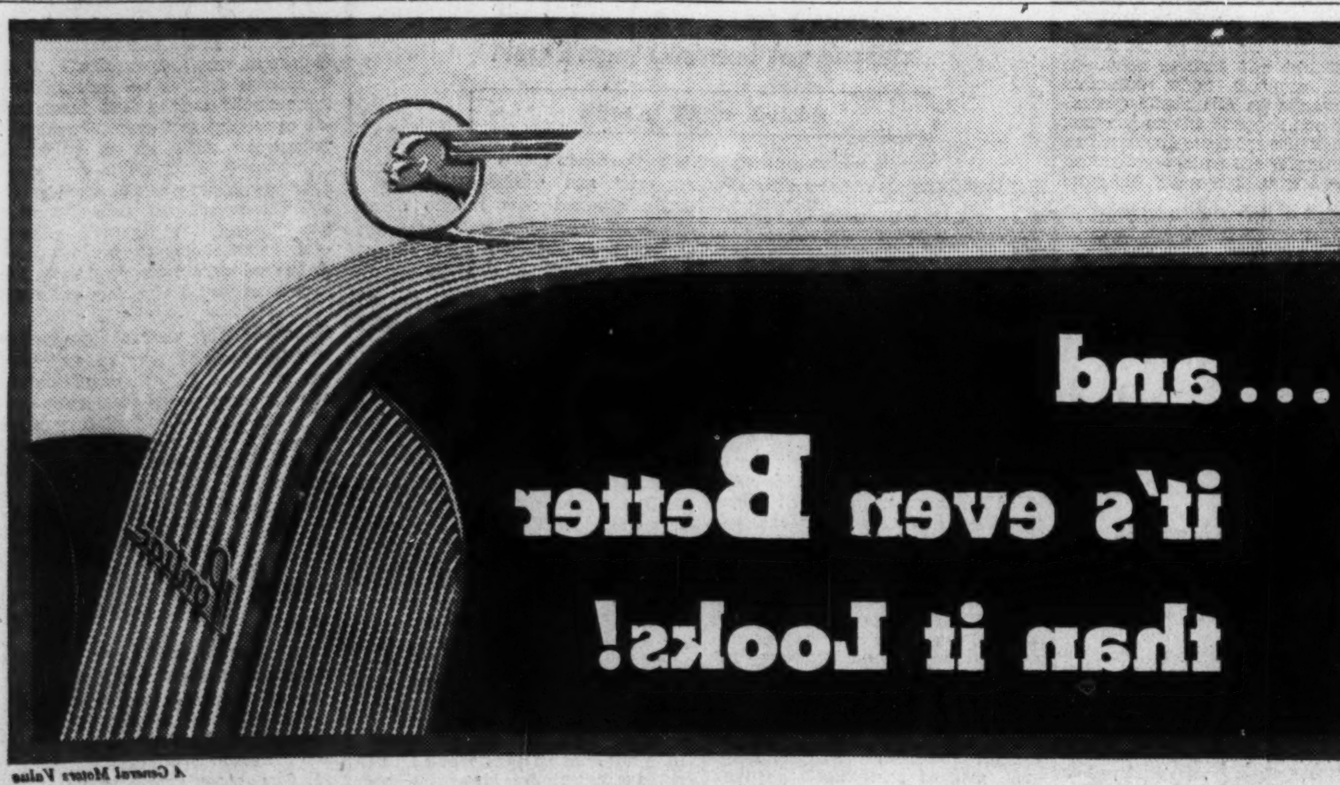

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DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

Old Wellesley House Made Home of a Modern Bookshop

Needs of College Town Met in Establishment of Successful Co-operative Business in the Ancient Hathaway Residence

This is the first of four articles on quaint bookshops off New England's beaten paths. They will appear intermittently.

For two motorists just returned from a casualty bookish pilgrimage through a portion of New England the words Wellesley, Mass., will always evoke the alluring picture of an old house under a great elm, now the home of the Hathaway House Bookshop and a shining example of that modern blessing—the establishment of a successful book business in an hospitable home environment.

The dwelling itself has been standing at a bend in the road on the outskirts of town since the year 1812, and such changes as have been made since its present owners took possession in 1925 have been wholly along the lines of sympathetic restoration. Early one morning before the bicycling college students had descended like an army of voracious readers, we visited it and spent a leisurely and delightful hour with its efficient manager, Miss Geraldine Gordon, herself an alumna of Wellesley.

The first question put to Miss Gordon was, What is the keynote of this bookshop? evoked the following reply:

"Its keynote is essentially a co-operative one," she stated, "for it grew out of the demand for a bookshop in this region, one that would meet the broader needs of the community, and not simply supply textbooks, which was the office of the college bookshop originally located on the campus."

"The Hathaway House Bookshop," continued Miss Gordon, "was started in 1925 by two faculty members. One thousand residents of Wellesley each subscribed $1, financed a loan and bought the present property, later, at the request of the college, also purchasing the college bookshop, that all might be housed here under one roof. Since then this bookshop has continued to belong to the community, for anyone living in Wellesley or any Wellesley College student by subscribing $1 a year may become a member, receive an identifying number, and in the ratio of his total purchases for one year, later share in the annual business profits."

As we chatted we sat in Miss Gordon's snug office, one of a multiplicity of various sized rooms on the second floor of the cottage. We learned that Hathaway House is a member of the Bookshop Round Table, a group, now numbering 20, formed a year and a half ago for the preservation of individual bookshops of this type which were finding it increasingly difficult to compete with the American Booksellers' Association. At first needing publicity of its own, this group issued monthly bulletins which Miss Gordon edited. In the future these leaflets, each having specific interest and a book message of its own, will appear less frequently, one with a Christmas message for the holiday season, others perhaps to cover such book subject matter as travel and gardens.

"As to Miss Millay's writings, her new volume, "Wine From These Grapes," has just appeared, and we always choose to give first place to books of poetry," said Miss Gordon. "Fiction and biography, all the best sellers, naturally sell themselves; consequently we put them in the large room upstairs known as the attic, while we reserve the best room in the house, the room through which all students must pass on their way out, the one with an open fireplace, for poetry. I find that the greatest buyers and appreciators of poetry are young people under 24 years of age."

A salesman has made the remark that more poetry is sold here in a month than is sold in a city bookstore in a year. Which perhaps is not surprising for Hathaway House has become quite famous for its Sunday poetry afternoons in spring when interested groups of townspeople and students gather in the long, low-ceilinged room upstairs to hear various well known poets read from their own books.

Certainly that which grew from a need supplies many needs, we thought, as we said good-by to Miss Gordon who herself so successfully exemplifies that co-operative spirit which she had told us is the keynote of Hathaway House Bookshop.

Serving the Literary Needs of New Englanders

By a Staff Photographer

An Interior and Exterior of Suburban Bookshops

Left—A Quiet Corner in the Farmington (Conn.) Bookshop. Right—The Hathaway Bookshop at Wellesley, Mass.

Women's Poll Tax Favored

Massachusetts women should pay a $2 poll tax just as men are required to do, the legislative committee on taxation decided today when it reported favorably on a bill extending the poll tax to all women over 20 years of age. The petitioner of the legislation is the Massachusetts Farm Bureau.

Community Canning

A government canning kitchen in Memphis has been operated as a community project.

'Dizzy' Dean Pits Fame Against Mickey Mouse

WATERBURY, Conn., March 13 (AP)—Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, star pitcher of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, is to take his place beside Mickey Mouse in putting back to work many of Waterbury's unemployed and passing the time for thousands of others all over the world. Mickey Mouse has been credited with rescuing the Waterbury Clock Company from a precarious position by consenting to appear on the faces of wrist watches made by the company.

"Dizzy" fears neither mice nor men and has also contracted to spread his frame and fame beneath the hands of Father Time. Erwin P. Claus, superintendent of the clock company, said last night that production has already begun on the new line. One cent royalty on each ticker is the remuneration to go to Dean, according to authoritative information.

Twenty Applicants Ready to Serve As Boston Postmaster

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The names of six additional applicants for the Boston postmastership were recorded today by the Civil Service Commission, bringing the list of aspirants to 20.

The commission pointed out that the list still was incomplete and that it was likely other applications, filed within the deadline of last night, were still passing through the routine of the office.

Conspicuously missing was the name of Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, who recently resigned as chairman of the Massachusetts Racing Commission who was reported in Boston to have taken out papers for the post.

The new names made public today are John P. Daly, Ernest W. Dullea, Percival H. Losher, Edmund S. McCarthy, Mrs. Louise J. Carter and Francis X. Tyrell.

The application of Peter F. Tague, former representative who has the backing of Governor Curley, was one of the first received.

Skilled Labor Attracts New Shoe Firm to Lynn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., March 13—The Philwin Shoe Company, Inc., formerly located at Stoneham, is the latest new shoe firm to start operations in this city, manufacturing a boys' shoe of medium grade for chain stores.

Though the firm is now employing a shop crew of 50 operatives, it is expected to double the working force shortly. Greater skill among the working force available in Lynn was one of the chief causes assigned by George Winer, president and treasurer of the concern, for locating in this shoe center.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"HOLLYWOOD HOLIDAY" (Plymouth). Skeets Gallagher, Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in a comedy made up mostly of "gags." 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' book. 8:15.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Melodrama of the '40s revived with trimmings of the period—and 20th century sandwiches. 8:40.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. Also "Father Brown, Detective." Tomorrow: "The Iron Duke," and "The Gilded Lily."

EXETER — "Evergreen." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Forsaking All Others." Tomorrow: "The Secret Bride," and "Bordertown."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in subsea tunnel building story, "Under Pressure." Fenway, 2:29, 5:03, 7:39, 10:15. Paramount, 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:03, 4:39, 7:15, 9:51. Also "While the Patient Slept," comedy-mystery. Tomorrow: "Car 99," and "Love in Bloom."

BOSTON—Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in "The Great Hotel Murder." 10:22 a. m., 1:28, 4:24, 7:20, 10:07. Vaudeville.

FINE ARTS—"The Wandering Jew." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

KEITH'S—Shirley Temple in "The Little Colonel," with Lionel Barrymore. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Clark Gable in "After Office Hours." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Vaudeville.

STATE—Maurice Chevalier in "Folies Bergere." 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Death Flies East," and "The March of Time."

MAJESTIC—"Lily of Killarney." Irish music, dancing, scenery and players. 11:24 a. m., 2:46, 4:34, 6:17, 8:01, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Roland Young, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. Harry Leon Wilson's story loses nothing in the filming. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: Margo in "Le Continentale Revue," with Raphael and his concertina. Overture: Impressions of season's popular song hits.

MODERN—"Devil Dogs of the Air." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Fugitive Lady."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Land of Evangeline"; Popeye cartoon, "Dream Walking," "Dumbell Letters"; "La Cucaracha"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT — "It Happened One Night," and "I Give My Love." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Wings in the Dark." 2:17, 4:57, 7:35, 10:19. Also "Carnival."

COMMUNITY THEATER—Wellesley Hills. "Man of Aran," and "The Iron Duke." 2:30, 7:45.

STRAND—"Flirtation Walk." 2:48, 6:17, 9:51. Also "The Scarlet Empress."

Music

RUTH POSSELT—Violin recital. Jordan Hall. 8:30.

MALKIN CONSERVATORY—Recital by pupils of Marie Sundelius. Free. Steinert Hall. 8:15.

MATTAPAN CONCERT—By ERA orchestra. 110 Babson Street. 8:30.

Other Events

"GARDEN SOURCES"—Lecture by Fletcher Steele at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street. 7:30.

AEROPHOTOGRAPHY — Lecture by Lieut. B. B. Talley, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 7.

SOVIET MUSIC—Lecture by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Workers' School, 919 Washington Street. 8:15.

UNITARIAN CLUB—"The Saar Plebiscite and the Future of Europe," address by Sarah Wambaugh. Hotel Somerset. 7:45.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY—Yale vs. Harvard. Boston Garden. 8:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING—Yale vs. Harvard, at Harvard. 7:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Lecture by Bradford Williams on "Preserving the Scenic Beauty of Massachusetts." 5 Joy Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — James Loder, pianist; Royal Johnson, violinist. 2:45.

Other Events

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE — Visitors' Day. Shops and laboratories open from 3 to 10.

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP — Lecture on "Birth of the Christian Church: The World It Entered in A. D. 33." Longwood Towers. 5.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Italian Paintings. 11 a. m.

VINCENT VENTURES—Annual presentation of the Vincent Club. Wilbur Theater. 2:30 and 8:30. Also 8:30 Friday and 2:30 and 8:30 Saturday.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "The Trend of Affairs," talk by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 11 a. m.

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● AMERICAN MARCHES AHEAD IN 1933

MARCH.... Merger of American Oil Company and Lord Baltimore Filling Stations with Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company and Mexican Petroleum Corporation.

NOVEMBER.... Marketing territory expanded all the way from Maine to Florida and inland.

● AMERICAN MARCHES FURTHER AHEAD IN 1934

JUNE.... American Oil Company's new refinery - the world's biggest and most modern refining unit - completed at Texas City, Texas.

JULY.... "New-Action" Orange American Gas created at new refinery and marketed from Maine to Florida and inland.

AUGUST.... Ab Jenkins, famous endurance driver, adds new world's records with Amoco-Gas, thereby giving Amoco a total of more official world's records than any other gasoline or motor fuel.

● AMERICAN MARCHES STILL FURTHER AHEAD IN 1935

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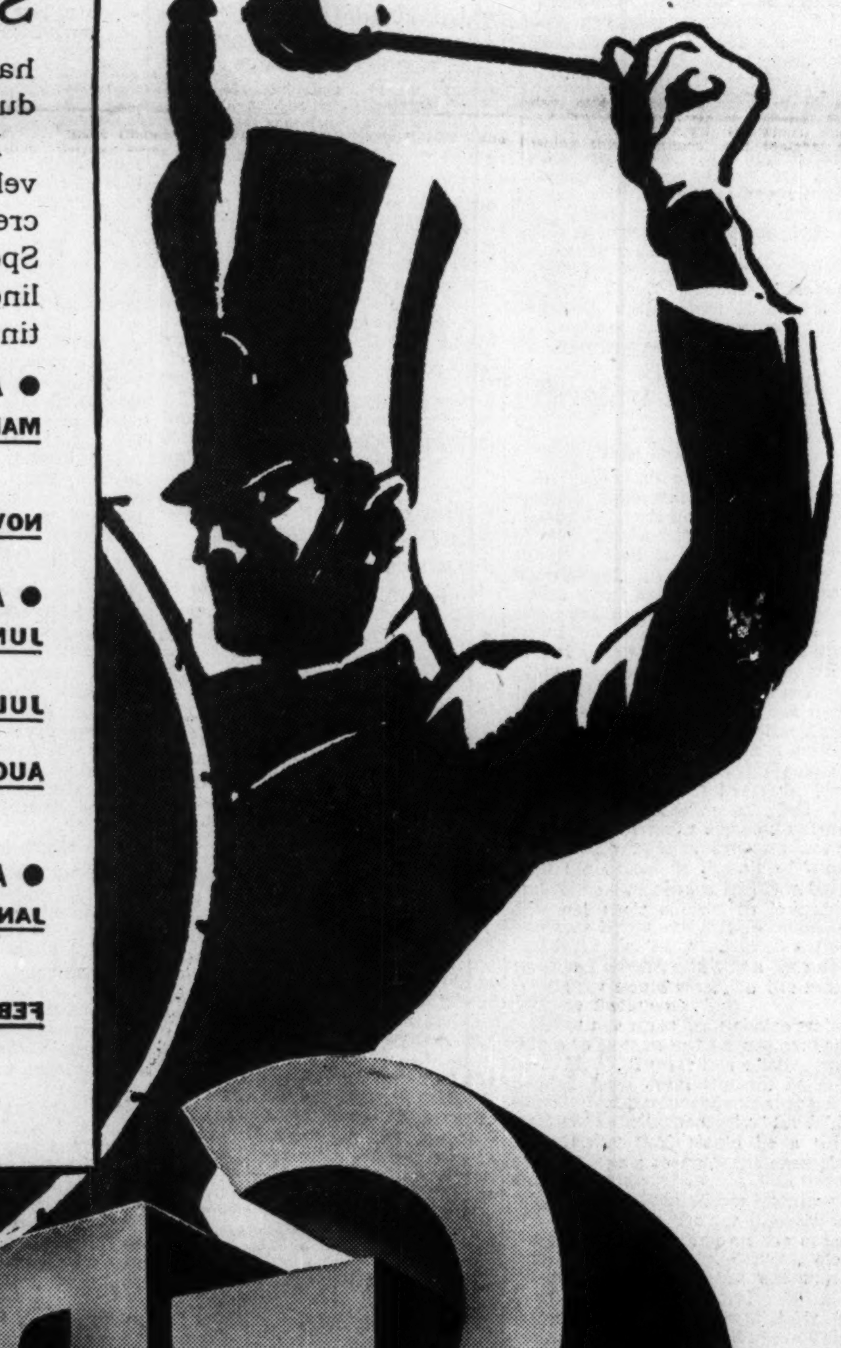

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Relief Voted for Home Owners — Wings Hover Over the Pacific — Democrats Caucus on Pensions

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—Utility companies today made their replies to President Roosevelt's message attacking holding companies yesterday, but even as these replies were coming in the Senate ordered an investigation of utility "propaganda"—and every Senator merely has to turn over the contents of his mail-bag to show how vast has been the correspondence aroused over the issue.

But labor policy sprang to the forefront in Washington today as well, with Francis Biddle's sharp declaration that Section 7A is a dead letter; there was a flurry of aviation activities concerning the Pacific; NRA hearings continued; court decisions came along to muddy still further the waters of national policy—perhaps eventually to permit clearing of the waters.

Home Owners' Festival: The House of Representatives gives harassed home owners of the country a 400 to 2 treat. By that smashing majority it voted that $1,750,000,000 of federal money be added to the $3,000,000,000 originally provided home owners against mortgage foreclosures.

In addition, the House previously accepted an amendment to the HOLC extension measure opening the funds up for new applications for an additional 60-day period. Originally the money was earmarked for the exclusive benefit of those who had filed applications for a slice of the original $3,000,000,000 but had come too late.

The measure involved numerous concessions on the part of the Administration. Its unavowed intention when the original funds were exhausted was to close down this particular form of public competition with private credit. But there were so many disappointed applicants that resultant political pressure forced a decision to ask $1,500,000,000 to provide for petitioners who couldn't be accommodated under the original authorization.

When the bill got into the House it became apparent that a good many people who hadn't applied for loans before were anxious to get them now. A compromise boosted the proposed addition to the fund by $250,000,000. At the same time it let down the bars to new application for the 60-day period.

Only two members of the House—Walter G. Andrews of New York and Schuyler Merritt of Connecticut, both Republican—voted "no" on the final ballot. The balance of the House gave home owners one of the most smashing victories on record.

Wings Over the Pacific: Eyes were on the Pacific again today. In Washington it was announced that the Sunnyvale hangar, where the Macon used to berth, will be converted into an airplane base; that permits actually have been issued to Pan American Airways authorizing the use of Midway, Wake and Guam islands as intermediate stops on a transpacific airline; and meanwhile the Department of Commerce's "mystery plane" was flying out and back from Oakland with its robot pilots.

All these developments brought the Pacific aviation situation very much to the fore. The announcement of allocation of the permits for use of the Pacific islands, made by Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, indicates that this project daily approaches reality. The Department of Commerce's experiments—while veiled in secrecy—may well be associated with an identical project for flying the Pacific.

Such tangible news items add to the military preparations now urged for the Pacific territory, link together with the coming naval maneuvers, and altogether made the "big stick" policy of the present Administration toward the Pacific more apparent than ever.

Old-Age Pensions:—Advocates of higher old-age pensions than the $30 a month provided in the Administration "social security" program forced the call of a Democratic party caucus in the House. Mrs. Isabella Greenway (D) of Arizona sponsored a petition which had today obtained more than the necessary 25 names.

While the move is not directly connected with that for the Townsend $200-a-month plan, it may easily become involved with it. The purpose of those calling the caucus is to commit the Democratic majority in the House to a separation of old-age pensions from other social security measures in a separate bill.

If they could succeed, the chances for substitution of the Townsend plan for that favored by the Administration would be measurably enhanced. It would be more difficult to prevent a House vote on motions to boost the $30 a month figure.

Compromise Ends Packing Strike in South Dakota

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 13 (AP)—Sioux Falls' packing house strike, which has kept nearly 1500 men idle since Saturday, ended today in a compromise agreement reached at a conference called by a representative of Gov. Tom Berry. The strike started when the employees were informed 100 of their number were to be laid off.

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Strachey's Arrest To Test Grounds Of Deportation

(Continued from Page 1)

States in late December, 1934, and there have been hot attacks on his right to lecture in various cities.

Several Assumptions

The action rests on several assumptions: First, that Mr. Strachey's verbal or written statements that he is a "Communist drummer," etc., are the same as actual membership in the Communist Party, which he denies. Second, that being a Communist is actual ground for deportation.

This point rests on court interpretation, since there is no specific mention of Communism in the law requiring deportation. It must be assumed that advocacy of Communism by an alien constitutes advocacy of the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. A third assumption is that Mr. Strachey's negative replies to the usual queries addressed to all aliens on their arrival in this country constituted a denial of his declaration upon obtaining a visa in London.

Varied Career

Mr. Strachey's views were well known before he obtained a visa in London, and his lecture tour has been well advertised. It is almost at an end. That the sales of his book will profit by his arrest and deportation is not doubted by any here familiar with the quirks of publicity.

However, the current "red-hunt," which takes the form of violent publicity in many newspapers, chiefly directed at the schools and public teachers—to which the recent Atlantic City conference of educators hotly replied—has quickened the zeal of immigration officials.

Mr. Strachey is the nephew of the famous biographer, Lytton Strachey, and son of John St. Loe Strachey, for many years editor of the Spectator. His political career has been variegated. He gave up his earliest political allegiance to Socialism as a Laborite Member of Parliament to become a follower of Sir Oswald Mosley. But when Sir Oswald and his wife, Lady Cynthia, turned their movement into a Fascist black-shirt organization, Mr. Strachey again resigned, and strongly proclaimed his own views.

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British author and former Member of Parliament, today was confronted by the possibility of deportation following his arrest on accusations of entering the country by making false statements.

Accused of subsequently describing himself as a Communist, the noted writer, lecturer and son of the late publisher of the conservative London Spectator, was ordered to appear today to post a $500 bond before Fred J. Schlotfeldt, district director of immigration and naturalization, pending a hearing on the false entry charge.

"Absurd" was the way Mr. Strachey described the charge after he had been arrested by Mr. Schlotfeldt and police in suburban Glencoe last night when he concluded an address at a Jewish temple. He was quoted as advocating the overthrow of the capitalistic system.

Calls Charge Absurd

"The charge as read to me in the warrant is absurd," he asserted. "I am not a member of the Communist Party and therefore I will firmly deny that I entered the country through any misstatements. I have never advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. I never advocate anything. All the political talking I do, I do in my own country, Great Britain. Here, American citizens invite me to lecture to them on the politics and economics of the day from the informative standpoint and not from a matter of political beliefs."

The charge against Mr. Strachey, who was permitted his freedom on his own recognizance pending the posting of bond, was made in a warrant issued in Washington, where Col. D. W. MacCormack, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, issued a statement asserting that opinions published over Mr. Strachey's name were "inconsistent" with answers he gave to officials at the time of his entry into the United States.

British Consul Waits

While some observers professed to see the possibility of an "international incident" in the author's arrest, Lewis Bernays, British Consul in Chicago, said he would take no action, until he had been instructed to do so, and in New York W. Colton Leigh, director of the lecture tour bureau for which Mr. Strachey was speaking, said the affair appeared "like a lot of fuss over nothing at all."

"A Communist America would start farther ahead than Russia is now," Mr. Strachey was quoted as saying in his Glencoe address.

"We Marxists cannot believe there is any way in which capitalism can come out of its dilemma," he said. "We stand for total abolition of capitalism and substitution of a system based on production for public ownership and use."

Measures taken to restore prosperity in America increased wages and at the same time raised prices, he said.

The British author addressed University of Illinois students at Champaign, Ill., Monday night, and asserted that the New Deal is playing a "sincere but losing" hand in trying to reform capitalism.

Camels of the Air

Experiments by zoologists show that some species of bats go for months without eating.

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Groups of Monitor Associated Clubs Engage in Growing List of Activities

Only an idea a year ago, the Monitor Associated Clubs has blossomed into an active organization of some 700 employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, The Christian Science Church Offices in Boston and The Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill.

Formed to provide wholesome recreation for employees, the new organization places The Christian Science Publishing House upon an equal footing with other industrial houses that have fallen into line with a national trend to promote co-operation and harmony among workers by encouraging them to "play together."

On the other hand, many of the activities connected with the new group go a step beyond recreation in the direction of education. The art, dramatics, singing, orchestra and parliamentary law clubs, for instance, in addition to bringing workers together on a friendly basis, also provide fundamental training in their particular subjects.

The Christian Science Board of Directors and The Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society have given their indorsement to the recreational organization. Before this approval was given, however, an appropriate name was found for the employees' groups to clarify their intent solely as Monitor sponsored, not to be misconstrued in any way as a church activity.

Under the title, Monitor Associated Clubs, the organization includes in its wide scope all those associated with the Publishing House, Church Offices, and Benevolent Association, since all are subscribers to or readers of the Monitor.

Although there are nearly 20 clubs represented at this period, sufficiently broad in scope to encourage the participation of every employee, no limit is set on expansion. Clubs are organized according to demands. The present list includes clubs for hockey, baseball, horseback riding, golf, dramatics, art, stamps, parliamentary law, birds, tennis, canoeing, bowling, orchestra, gardens, singing and tap dancing.

As far back as Monitor workers can remember, organization for baseball, basketball, tennis and chess has been carried on spasmodically by interested groups, indicating a desire on the part of the employees for friendly competition and association. One of the most regularly conducted activities was baseball, out of which a few years ago came the Monitor Athletic Association. The M. A. C. began immediately to expand until soon the demand was strong for activities that could not be held as athletics.

Hence—the Monitor Associated Clubs.

New Deal Facing Legal Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

are without sanction under the Constitution, and, therefore, are void."

Judge Fake upheld the company in its contention it could not be compelled to furnish the Code Authority certified copies of its payroll.

Refers to Weirton Case

He referred to a similar decision given recently by Federal Judge Nields in the Weirton Steel Company case, pointing out "the scope of our inquiry here has been painstakingly and fearlessly considered."

"Judge Nields' ruling in the Weirton case," he said, "has greatly simplified our work and made it unnecessary to hand down our practically completed opinion."

Commenting on the NRA, he said that "whenever the issue is raised as to the constitutionality of an act of Congress, the trial court is called upon to exercise tremendous power. Whether the conclusion of the court be in the negative or the affirmative, forces are at once put into motion which may have a far-reaching and all-important effect upon the maintenance of constitutional government. Such power must of necessity exert a sobering influence on the mind and conscience of the court."

Federal Court Upholds Farm Debt Holiday

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (AP)—Judge Merrill S. Otis of the United States District Court today upheld constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Federal Bankruptcy Act providing a five-year moratorium on farm debts.

While expressing an opinion the act is "unwise in many of its provisions and almost incomprehensible in others," Judge Otis held Congress had power to legislate to accomplish the results intended.

The amendment previously had been upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit.

The ruling today was in the case of Harry C. Jones, a farmer near St. Joseph, Mo., who had filed a petition seeking relief from debts.

Chattanooga Votes Bonds For TVA Power Plant

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 13 (AP)—Although citizens of Chattanooga voted decisively for Tennessee Valley Authority power, at least two obstacles were described today as blocking early distribution of current through their own municipal electric system.

These were the announced intention of the Tennessee Electric Power Company not to leave the field and the recent decision of District Federal Judge W. I. Grubb of Birmingham holding unconstitutional certain phases of the authority's power program.

By a vote which unofficial tabulations placed at 19,056 to 8096, Chattanooga expressed its approval of issuance $8,000,000 in bonds to acquire the proposed municipal system. Proponents of public power hailed their victory as a notable indorsement by the people of the TVA program.

Jo C. Guild Jr., president of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, said that the company "intends to continue to serve the city of Chattanooga in the same efficient way as it always has," and that they "do not intend to sell out our business to the Tennessee Valley Authority, the city of Chattanooga or anyone else."

Bail-Bond Inquiry Starts in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The New York county grand jury yesterday returned three indictments in the bail-bond racketeering inquiry and arrests are momentarily expected. Warrants are out for the seizure of the three persons involved, it was learned; and pending seizure, the names are withheld. All three face the charge of conspiracy, and two are accused of inducing others to swear falsely in the writing of bail bonds.

The indictments are seen as a direct challenge to the underworld and as indicative of the attitude of both the Fusion mayoralty and the New York county prosecutor that racketeering here must be wiped out.

They are handed up in the face of increased threats against officials that something might happen unless the drive was stopped. Two members of the grand jury and Maurice G. Wahl, assistant district attorney, have been given special police protection, and a police guard has been thrown around the two daughters of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

Senate Backs President On Utility Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

ters had come in his "Sunday mail" alone.

Further evidence of the extent of the pressure being brought to bear on Congress is provided by Dr. Hugh S. McGill, president of the American Federation of Utility Investors, who stated, "We have been reliably informed that more than 500,000 letters and telegrams have been received by Congressmen."

No secret is made by the utility group of the extent of their efforts to mobilize every investor in the country against the measure. Not only are lists of stockholders circularized with requests to write in their protests, but it is also alleged that local utility companies are making the same request of their subscribers—gas, electric light, etc. consumers.

The result is represented in congressional circles as the most powerful propaganda campaign ever experienced with the possible single exception of the bonus.

The Roosevelt counter-blast was timed just as this utility campaign was reaching a climax intended to lay the groundwork for presentation of the utility case before the congressional committees. The Administration is just completing its side of the case and the opposition is scheduled to take the stand within the next day or two.

Following the Senate's action on utilities "propaganda," Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, and joint author of the holding company bill, sought to place in the Congressional Record "23 different letters" which he said a "certain company" had suggested its employees write in protest against the bill. "I just want to show where all this propaganda is coming from," Mr. Rayburn said.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, protested, asking him if he could "put out any more propaganda than the President did yesterday."

Boston Art Notes

Doll & Richards

An exhibition outstanding in the season's presentations is that of aquarelles, done by British painters of the nineteenth century. It is shown at Doll & Richards on Newbury Street.

The water color, small in dimension, demanding slight equipment, suited well the English painter who visited the favorite countryside and commemorated the occasion by portraying the scene. The water color is peculiar to the life of the last century, and it is peculiar to the English temperament. It was a poetic outburst, expressed in small colored strokes, rather than in verse. The painters we observe at Doll & Richards sometimes depicted nature with dense foliage, overcast skies, with the threat in the air of wind and storm. Sometimes, however, they depicted their subject in lavender and rose lights, exquisite, dreamlike and fantastic. They possessed ample technical means, and when they desired they would resort to the most delicate lineaments.

There are some very choice water colors to be seen in this display. One by J. M. W. Turner has a letter appended from John Ruskin. At one time he had purchased this very portrait of "Langharne Castle" for £500. Even today that would be a tidy sum. This is a magnificent example, done in the blue and terra cotta tones favored by Turner, with a fine, tenuous brush work. Turner imparts to the picture his feeling on the occasion, one of majesty, delight, elevation. For him, nature was more than a visual experience.

Another imposing exhibit is a water color drawing by William Callow. There is a caricature by Thomas Rowlandson, a group of pictures by David Cox, others by Peter de Wint, E. M. Wimperis, Varley, Paul Sandby, J. R. Cozens. This by no means exhausts the list. It is a formidable one and it indicates how popular the water color was in England. These painters gave the art a prestige of independence it had not possessed up to this time. D. A.

Hauptmann Trial Cost To New Jersey $130,106

TRENTON, N. J., March 13 (AP)—It cost New Jersey $130,106 to try Bruno Richard Hauptmann. Assistants to Atty. Gen. David T. Wilentz appeared before the Legislative Appropriations Committee, disclosing that the expenses of the trial at Flemington had exceeded the $50,000 allotted from special state funds by $80,106.

It was suggested to the committee that the additional cost be made a special appropriation by the Legislature. Committee members remarked that fees for some experts, who appeared as witnesses, were "very large."

Breakdown Found In Section 7A Of Recovery Act

(Continued from Page 1)

labor bill. His words made a profound effect on senators. Section 7A, hailed originally as a new charter for American labor and constituting the beginning of a new epoch in industrial relations, has witnessed "a virtual suspension of enforcement," he said, and a "complete nullification" so far as court action goes.

Reports of the breakdown of Section 7A have been heard in the capital before, but today for the first time the actual record was officially made public in an open hearing by the chairman of the board whose duty is to administer the provision guaranteeing labor the right to collective bargaining.

"Snare and Delusion"

After the hearing Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) from Wisconsin, declared the law as it stands is a snare and a delusion and unless the Wagner bill is passed, it had better be taken off the statute books; while Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, declared, "the evidence of Mr. Biddle was effective and conclusive; the law is evidently a dead letter."

Mr. Biddle spoke eagerly and with deep feeling in support of the pending Wagner bill which would strengthen and wipe out the obstacles in the famous labor provision of the NIRA. The relations board is costing about $50,000 a month, he testified.

Eighty per cent of the labor disputes coming before it involve the controversial Section 7A, he said. Appeals from the regional to the national board are being "bitterly and stubbornly opposed," he said. Under the present procedure the board is not able to enforce its will or implement the law.

Failure in Compliance

Between July 9, 1934, and March 2, 1935, Mr. Biddle said, the board has handled 111 cases, in which it has found 86 violations of the law, and was unable to get employer compliance with its findings in 34 cases. Of the latter, only one case had resulted in a court action, and only one more in a court suit; seven had been referred to a local attorney for further evidence, nine had brought a request from the justice department for further investigation, three had brought the ruling from the department that no suit was possible, and in 13 no action had thus far been taken.

"The system and the present machinery makes inevitable the breakdown of legal enforcement and the necessity of the Wagner bill," Mr. Biddle said.

He added: "Section 7A has been in effect two years in which time only one case has been tried, the Weirton case in which no violation was found; and one further case has been filed.

"This failure to secure enforcement affects and undermines the right to collective bargaining throughout the country and threatens to make collective bargaining a nullity."

Enforcement Suspended

Mr. Biddle declared the board cannot accomplish under present powers what the Justice Department requires of it to present a suit in court. There is "virtual suspension of enforcement," he said. The board cannot subpoena witnesses nor demand production of records, nor try cases itself. In large part all these powers would be offered by the Wagner bill.

Speed is the very essence of the situation if the worker is to receive justice in his effort to secure collective bargaining, Mr. Biddle continued. It "happens continually," he said, that a new union collapses without quick action if an employer institutes a lock-out. "A few months—and the union is gone." At present delay is the order of the day.

"The present administration of Section 7A wholly fails in this primary requirement of speed," he continued.

Government Aid Asked To Save Textile Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARWICK, R. I., March 13—The Federal Government will be asked to save this one-industry town from bankruptcy by financing the reopening of three textile mills.

Meeting here yesterday, unemployed mill workers signed a petition, which is now on its way to Washington, asking that the Government step in and save the jobs of 2500 persons, most of whom are now on relief rolls.

If the Government agrees to the proposition, the 500 petitioners will form their own company or agree to allow the Government to operate the mills and use the manufactured goods for relief purposes.

Weavers Strike

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., March 13 (AP)—Weavers in the tapestry department of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company walked out yesterday in protest against the hiring of 30 learners.

The weavers voted not to return to work until the new workers were removed. The walkout affects 325 persons.

Company officials decided the weavers need not instruct the beginners unless they were willing to do so, but this did not meet with the satisfaction of the weavers.

Visitors to NEW YORK choose the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts. NYC
Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City • 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

Mellon Tax Issue Fixed on Question Of Merger or Sale

Acquiring of McClintic-Marshall Concern by Bethlehem Revealed

PITTSBURGH, March 13 (AP)—Flying trips to Pittsburgh by Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to patch up lagging negotiations by his concern to acquire the McClintic-Marshall Corporation, were mentioned in testimony at Andrew W. Mellon's income tax hearing today.

Earle J. Patterson, secretary-treasurer of McClintic-Marshall at the time 30 per cent of its stock was owned by Mr. Mellon, said he had been informed in October, 1930, by C. D. Marshall, president of the company, that plans for a merger with Bethlehem had fallen through.

Mr. Patterson told F. R. Shearer, Government counsel, that Mr. Grace made several trips to Pittsburgh, after which the negotiations were resumed and finally ended on Feb. 10, 1931, in the acquisition of McClintic-Marshall by Bethlehem.

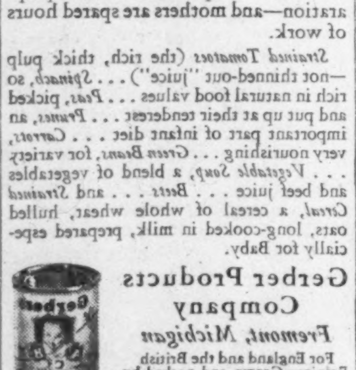
He brought out that in 1926 the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company was superseded by the McClintic-Marshall Corporation, and that later this concern was split, the Union Construction Company, a holding concern, taking $44,000,000 of the assets and the Bethlehem Steel acquiring $21,000,000.

The Government contends that Mr. Mellon made $6,500,000 in the Bethlehem transaction, which it asserts was a sale and therefore taxable. Mr. Mellon's counsel claims that the deal was a merger and not taxable. More than $1,000,000 of the $3,089,000 the Government seeks to collect is involved in the transaction.

Cargo Ship Strikes Start at Pacific Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 (AP)—Strike trouble brewed anew along Pacific Coast waterfronts March 11, when a walkout of sailors from oil tankers spread, and when threats of a blockade against general cargo ships were heard.

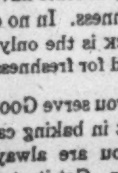
Longshoremen added to the growing unrest when they refused to load flour on the freighter Admiral Mulion at Seattle. Tankers were tied up at Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Long Beach. George Larson, coast secretary of the Sailors' Union, said that the principal issue in dispute was a demand of the union for preferential hiring of its members.



SHAKER-COOKING
... makes Gerber's Strained Vegetables still better for Baby

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now stirred as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . Spinach, so rich in natural food values . . . Peas, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . Prunes, an important part of infant diet . . . Carrots, very nourishing . . . Green Beans, for variety . . . Vegetable Soup, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . Beets . . . and Strained Cereal, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.



Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario
Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

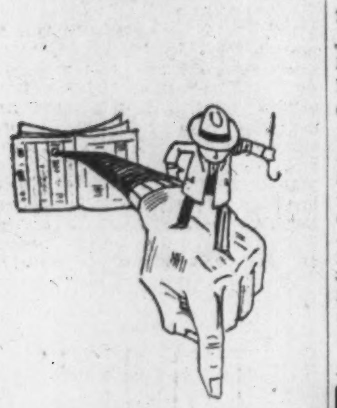
LOG CABINS
Catalog C
POPE & COTTLE
PREBILT HOUSES
515 Madison Ave., New York
and Revere, Mass.

THE COLLINGWOOD
A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

FOR LENT
"Bel Paese" cheese is delicious, satisfying, wholesome, with a distinctive flavor that has won favor the world over.
FAMOUS
FROM SUNNY ITALY
Slowly seasoned in the natural way—always uniform in quality.
At leading stores or write

"BEL PAESE" CHEESE
Mattia Locatelli, N. Y. Branch, Inc.
24 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK

Rogers Peet



This little ad points straight to the big opportunities that still remain among SUITS and OVERCOATS we are cleaning out at bargain prices.

$45 for OVERCOATS that were $55 to $95.
$35 for OVERCOATS that were $45 to $55.
Other overcoats that were $75 to $125—$65 and $85 now.
$45 for SUITS that were $55 to $75.
$45 for SPORT SUITS that were $55 to $75.
$35 for SUITS that were $45 to $55.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
5 NEW YORK STORES
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

ONLY ONE CHOICE
For Guaranteed Freshness
The sweet, delicate flavor of any fine table spread depends on its freshness. In no other food is this so important. Yet GOOD LUCK is the only spread that is actually dated and guaranteed for freshness and flavor.
Whether you serve GOOD LUCK with biscuits, bread or rolls—or use it in baking cakes, pies, cookies, waffles or quick breads—you are always sure of delightful, mild-sweet, fresh flavor. Get it at your grocer's.
FRESH • DATED • FRESH • DATED • FRESH • DATED
BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING THE FRESHEST TABLE SPREAD—BUY DATED GOOD LUCK
FOR TABLE—BAKING—COOKING
Every Pound Dated for Freshness
DATED HERE

Frequently changed recipes printed inside each carton.

British Visit To Berlin Set For March 24

Foreign Office Announces Date by Agreement With Hitler

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Official quarters said today that Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, will leave for Berlin by airplane March 24 to hold their postponed conversations with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

They will talk to Herr Hitler March 25 and 26 and it was understood that Herr Hitler himself had agreed to those dates for the important Anglo-German talks concerning European security resulting from the recent Anglo-French agreements.

It was not determined immediately whether Captain Eden would return with Sir John on or about March 27 or whether he would continue immediately to Moscow and Warsaw for further conversations. It was believed he might return to London for a short stay after talking to Herr Hitler, before continuing his eastern European junket.

Ministers of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia called at the Foreign Office this afternoon to assure Sir John that those three republics were in full accord with the Anglo-French proposals for the safeguarding of the peace of Europe.

Although the ministers did not say so specifically, officials regarded their approbation as meaning that they may seek to participate actively in the proposed eastern security pact.

Two Incidents Show Russian 'Democracy'

(Continued from Page 1)

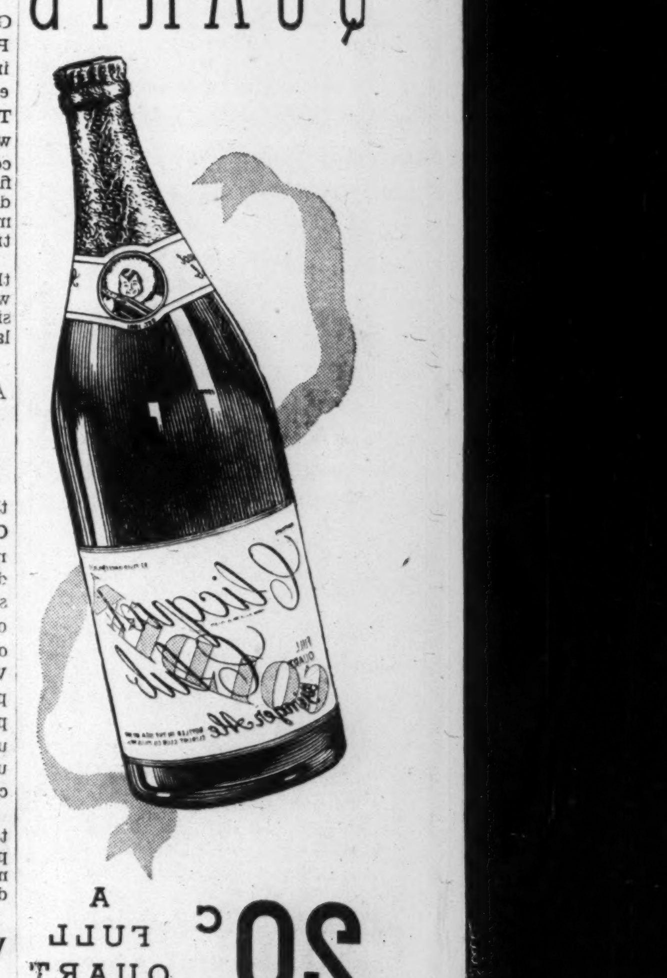
the matter again before the Party section in the school. At the next general meeting the Party section's decision was announced. The older man, because he had dared to joke about Communism, was discharged with a reprimand which would make it difficult for him to find other work. And the younger teacher, who had dared to defend him, was also reprimanded and dismissed.

Visitors to Russia sometimes say to correspondents, "Why don't you illustrate your articles with more specific incidents? You correspondents in Russia generalize too much."

Correspondents are aware of this defect. But they feel they cannot use most incidents which they can personally verify because they know publication might cause trouble for those concerned. The writer can cite these incidents only because he is confident that the source of his information cannot be traced. But he knows that these incidents actually occurred in the Russia of 1935, and that such occurrences are not uncommon.

[In the light of these "two simple incidents," the Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor will go on to examine other aspects of the much mooted question "Has Russia Gone Democratic?"—as alleged by Premier Molotoff—in two further articles, the next of which will be printed tomorrow.]

FULL QUARTS



A 20c FULL QUART

(Plus bottle deposit)

You can't get too much of a good thing, and Clicquot Club Golden Ginger Ale, we like to think, is a good thing.

That's why we imprison its tangy, refreshing sparkle in full-quart bottles. We believe you deserve full measure of this ginger ale made from the pick of Jamaica's ginger . . . aged with wholesome taste-heighteners . . . and blended with a natural water from deep rock sources that's so pure it doesn't have to be distilled.

Clicquot Club Golden has the old Jamaica flavor. If you prefer a less rich, more dry taste, try Clicquot Club Pale Dry. Both can be had in full-quart sizes. (Also special hotel and club sizes in Pale Dry.)

Clicquot Club GOLDEN

The Vintage Ginger Ale

Disused Rail Sidings Made Resorts

© Fox

Down to the Stream for Water

This Is Hardly a Conventional Camp-Site, With Tents and an Open Fire. But Its Popularity Matches Its Novelty.

British railways are showing themselves resourceful in devising ways to overcome the recent doldrums. Their latest attraction is the fitting up of vacation cars to be shunted onto a siding near popular resorts.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Disused railway sidings are going to be among the most popular holiday resorts in Britain this year, judging by preparations now being made by the railway companies. Old coaches are being saved from the scrap heap and are to take on a new lease of life—housing vacationists.

The idea of being transported from a London terminus in a specially fitted coach and being slipped off up a side track at some quiet beauty spot is setting a new fashion in holidays. Like the hikers' trains with secret destinations, the camping coaches are being recognized by the public as an example of how the railway companies can provide attractive features to compete with motoring amenities.

Many new sites are being sought, so that the countryside will be dotted with these rail caravans. Easter bookings are already being made. One railway company alone plans to have 100 coaches in use.

Some 20 beauty spots in Scotland and eight in Ireland have been added to the list of English and Welsh localities, such as the Lake District, Derbyshire Dales, Yorkshire Moors and North and Central Wales.

The rail caravans mostly consist of three two-berth compartments. There are living rooms, ample baggage space, and well-equipped kitchens. Everything necessary is provided, even to clean linen each week. All that holidaymakers have to do is to arrange for their food. In England, Scotland and Wales the charge for a coach for six persons is £3 a week, or 10s. a week each. In Ireland the charge is less, but coaches accommodate only four persons.

Reich Makes Tires From Police Clubs

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The modern German interpretation of turning swords into plowshares appears to be turning rubber truncheons, or clubs, into automobile tires.

Soon after Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring became Minister-President of Prussia, an order was issued calling in the hard rubber truncheons hitherto carried by the Prussian police. These have been stored away unwanted ever since, but are now to contribute their part in Germany's fight for economic independence, designed to reduce imports of raw materials and stimulate the production of German substitutes.

The rubber waste obtained when these truncheons are melted down will certainly find immediate use, since this country has to import large quantities of rubber annually.

Auto Workers in Canada Gain 45 Per Cent in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Direct employees on the pay roll of General Motors of Canada Jan. 31 was 6600, it was announced by R. S. McLaughlin, president of the Oshawa plant, which showed an increase of 45 per cent over the number of men employed on the same date in 1934. The Walkerville engine plant of the company had a gain of more than 48 per cent in employment, and the unit producing gears and electrical units showed an increase of 24 per cent.

These figures, he explained, do not take into account increases in expenditures for material and equipment in the country's primary industries, or associated industries.

World Bank Names Trip for President

BASEL, Switz., March 13 (AP)—The board of the Bank for International Settlements announced yesterday that Dr. Leonardus Jacobus A. Trip, president of the Bank of the Netherlands, would assume office as president of the Bank for International Settlements May 8.

Dr. Trip will succeed Leon Fraser of the United States who has resigned.

Hawks Rid Fields of Mice

Farmers say fields which are visited frequently by sparrow hawks are always free of mice and other small predatory animals.

Venizelos Takes Refuge in Rhodes

(Continued from Page 1)

toration. Crowds cheered and thundered "Zito"—Grecian exclamation of acclaim—when pictures of the late King Constantine appeared on the streets and were circulated from hand to hand.

Mr. Venizelos abandoned all hope for success of the revolution when he learned the entire rebel fleet, with the exception of the Averoff, had been abandoned by their officers and crews in Suda Bay and that Crete had been captured by Loyalist forces.

Awaiting Orders

First news of the fleet's surrender was received in Athens in a dramatic wireless message from the Governor of Crete.

"I announce the rebels have abandoned the warships and departed aboard the Averoff," the message said. "I await your orders."

The Government's jubilant reply instructed the Governor: "Await orders, maintain connections with us continually. A price will be put on the leaders of the insurgents."

Suspects Jailed

The arrest of Christopher Stephano of Philadelphia, American-born son of the cigarette magnate, on charge of financially aiding the Venizelos revolutionists, was confirmed today.

Charges against him hold him directly responsible for bringing marine officers into the Salamis Arsenal on March 1, the night the revolt started.

The Government continued to round up officials suspected of complicity in the revolutionary conspiracy, taking into custody Stylianos Gonatas, President of the Senate and Premier of the revolutionary Government in 1922.

The Government ordered the homes of Venizelos and Deputy Pistolakis confiscated.

Tension Lightens

Although martial law will be maintained until the courts martial have been completed, most of the emergency restrictions enforced during the revolutionary period will be lifted today. They include the curfew regulations and controls imposed upon shipping.

Venizelist newspapers, however, are still under suspension. Incoming and outgoing cables and telegrams are subject to censorship.

The Bourse and University will resume their activities tomorrow, and airports will be thrown open to traffic.

Shouting and singing, soldiers gradually were returning to their barracks from the Macedonian front, but no date has been announced for their demobilization.

Rebels Escape to Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 12 (AP)—Fifty railroad cars almost filled with officers and soldiers of the rebellious Fourth Greek Army Corps arrived at the Turco-Greek frontier last night.

The fleeing rebels surrendered to Turkish authorities who disarmed and interned them.

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Matrix Shoes

For Men and Women

Heywood Shoe Store

WORCESTER, MASS.

R. H. WHITE CO.

PHONE ORDERS HUB bard 7430

WASHINGTON at BEDFORD

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Exclusive Headquarters in Boston for

MATRIX SHOES

Shoe Department, Street Floor

Australian Plane Meets Stiff Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — For the past few weeks the Qantas-Empire Airways have submitted their new DH-86 air-mail plane to a series of rigorous tests, and the four-motored passenger machine has come through satisfactorily. It was found that with a readjustment of the rudder the tendency to yaw has been eliminated.

These tests followed the disaster which overtook a sister plane near Longreach, Queens., on its way from England to Brisbane.

It is expected that the DH-86 machines will be put into service between Singapore and Brisbane early next month.

British Abandon Stand on Civilian Planes at Geneva

Compromise With U. S. Views Expected From Arms Committee

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 13—A compromise between American and British views on the category into which airplanes would be put for the purpose of controlling arms traffic is promised by a sub-committee.

The British demanded that civil and military aviation be treated alike, but the United States delegate insisted that civil aviation should not be placed under restrictions. In Europe airplanes, it was said, were fundamentally conceived as military, whereas in the United States they have become predominantly civil. Figures given showed there are three times more civil than military planes in the United States and that aviation is not a principal weapon, but an integral part of the social and economic life of the country.

Thus America, for industrial reasons, wants to be able to export planes to private purchasers. As for engines, it will restrict shipments of those designed for military planes but refuse to put certain types of engines automatically into the military category.

The British, to avoid excessive cataloguing, would control not all engines but essential and component parts, and as the Americans found themselves in agreement it was seen that an acceptable text might be drafted.

This problem of discriminating between civil and military planes has been full of snags in the arms traffic discussion.

Cunarder Proves Fireproof Quality In Gasoline Blaze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scot.—A severe blaze broke out recently on Britain's giant new ocean liner "Queen Mary," now being fitted out here, without causing any more damage than a scorched wall.

For the fire was intentionally ignited, in order to show that the cabins on the "Queen Mary" have been rendered fireproof by latest advances in chemical treatment of materials used in construction of the cabins.

Nearly 20 gallons of petrol were poured and spattered all over the cabin. The petrol blazed furiously for a while—and burned itself out. A slight scorching of the wall paint was the only visible result.

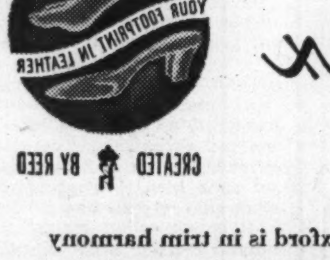
Meanwhile, fitting of the "Queen Mary" is going ahead with all speed. The last of the ship's oil-fired boilers has already been put into position. This is one month ahead of schedule.

As seen in the current issue of Vogue

Tailored to the Spring Mode . . .

The Finesse

Five-eyelet, glovelike kid oxford with stitching and clear-through perforations. Cuban heel. In Black, Blue and White.



Matrix

CREATED BY REED

This graceful Matrix oxford is in trim harmony with the Spring vogue for tailored ensembles. "Your footprint in leather" is present in this, as in every other Matrix Shoe. This patented sole molds your shoe to your foot exactly. It insures you glorious comfort . . . accents the glovelike lines of your shoes . . . a double magic! Treat your feet to Matrix style-with-comfort and go joyously through your days.

A Variety of Styles at $9.00 and Up

Ask for Matrix at the stores listed here. And for our new Fashion Announcement, write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. or Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York City

England Develops Cotton Like Silk For Common Usage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKBURN, Eng.—A new process for making cotton yarn like silk from which a soft fabric can be produced at the same retail price as ordinary cloth has been discovered, it is claimed, by a Blackburn manufacturing firm.

The firm states that they are actually using a yarn which has a sheen like silk and which, when woven or knitted, will wear as well as ordinary fabrics and which presents no difficulties in the weaving and subsequent processes.

The production, it is claimed, possesses better finishing properties than goods from yarn spun and detwisted with the addition of an adhesion. Even in the gray there is no harshness to the touch, and the softness is maintained throughout the finishing.

It is explained that cloth woven from the new yarn has a greater fullness than ordinary cloth because the fibers of the weft thread lie parallel. On equal counts, the yarn has a greater diameter than the normal yarn and lies flat in the cloth, giving more body to the fabric.

No special process is required before the cloth is mercerized, as it can be treated exactly as ordinary cloth.

Experiments in spinning twofold warp yarns have been successfully carried out, and those yarns are being woven in cloth for the home trade, for China, India and the European Continent. The yarns are also being supplied to the hosiery trade for the knitting of sports shirts, stockings, underwear, and outerwear.

Soviets Quit Former Policy Of Cutting Size of Holdings Under Collectivization Plan

Group of Delegates to Recent Congress Wanted Stalin to Reduce Garden Patches, but He Refused; 240,000 Tract Holders Draw Program

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Political Bureau, today made an important statement of Soviet policy when he declared that individual tastes and needs must be respected on Soviet farms.

"As long as family and children exist, these interests must not be neglected," said Mr. Stalin in a declaration made public today.

Rejecting the proposal of a group of delegates to the recent collective farm congress to reduce individual holdings of farmers, Mr. Stalin said, "It is better to admit openly and honestly that there should be private housekeeping on collective farms—small but private."

Mr. Stalin told the proponents of reduction that they represented a minority view.

"You are facing a mass collective movement embracing millions of households," he said. "If you want to succeed under present conditions you must think not only of the collective but also the individual interests of farmers."

The policy of "squeezing" the farmers will not do, Mr. Stalin declared, saying, "It is wrong."

The proponents wanted to reduce the garden patches allowed each collective farmer for their individual needs to one tenth of a hectare, but the allowance was finally fixed at one half hectare and in some cases one hectare. (A hectare is about 2½ acres.)

Mr. Stalin's reply to the proposal was quoted by Jacob Yakoffleff, the manager of the agricultural section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party at a meeting of the Moscow and Leningrad members of the Party.

The new constitution for the collective farm structure, in which the size of the garden patches was fixed, was adopted by the Farm Congress but the farm colonies are given three months in which to discuss and elaborate it.

It is estimated that 240,000 farms will participate in the discussion.

As part of the campaign to remove children from street influences, it was decided that parents who neglect the home education of their children will be subjected to public trial in the Moscow Soviet.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

New York City Is Jubilant As Ickes Forces Surrender In Battle of Tri-Borough Bridge

Moses to Continue at Head of Authority and PWA Replenishes Depleted Funds by New Appropriation of $1,600,000

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The battle of the bridge is won and peace and home rule rights assured in the loud political controversy that has been raging for weeks between the Federal Government and New York City over the retention of Park Commissioner Robert Moses as chairman of the $43,000,000 Tri-Borough Bridge project now in construction here.

Mr. Moses will continue at the head of the Bridge Authority and the exhausted drawing account for the project has been replenished in the amount of $1,600,000 from Public Works Administration funds.

Declared Illegal

The capitulation of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes on his famous order No. 129, which threatened no more funds for the bridge if Mr. Moses stayed, with the explanation that it was not "retroactive" was received jubilantly in civic quarters here today.

It came simultaneously with the announcement last night by seven of the most important trade organizations in the East, headed by the New York State Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and Citizens Union, of an opinion by William D. Guthrie, nationally known constitutional lawyer, that the ouster order was illegal and void insofar as the withholding of funds were concerned and that Mr. Ickes had committed an unpardonable offense.

This was a culminating step in a protest against Mr. Ickes' drastic measure, in which more than 100 civic bodies joined to defeat what they regarded as a ruthless use of federal money power to invade the rights of the city for personal or political reasons. They carried their protest right to the door of the White House.

Plainly visible, too, today was a brand new feather in Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's cap for the patience and diplomacy he displayed in correspondence between him and Secretary Ickes now shown to have been exercised to end the dispute.

Relegated to Postscript

The name of Mr. Moses is relegated to the postscript of the Mayor's letter pleading for a modification of the order to prevent interruption or delay of public works under construction or preparation.

It was the similar case of Tenement House Commissioner Langdon Post, who heads the Municipal Housing Authority here and so, too, came within the Ickes' dictum that municipal officials shall not be permitted to serve on separate legal entities receiving federal funds, which the Mayor detailed in the body of the letter.

The case of Mr. Post likewise figured largely in Secretary Ickes' reply, although as originally interpreted, the Tenement House Commissioner was definitely excluded from the effects of Order No. 129.

Despite the lengths to which the Public Works Administrator went to justify the restriction order as aimed to obviate the dangers of conflicting interests and multiple office-holding, the consensus today was that public opinion had motivated the reversal, in the possible repercussion the case might have on the New Deal recovery program.

And with money in the bank, the work on the gigantic span which will make a new traffic artery 17 miles long and be unique in the world, since the three boroughs it will link are each in themselves a city of the first class, is going forward today at a pace which makes it likely it will be open for traffic by July, 1936.

The new cash allotment brings the total federal appropriation thus far to $8,600,000, the exact figure which under the terms of the government contract is the amount promised by the Government as a direct grant. The remaining $35,000,000 was allotted as a loan at 4 per cent.

Huey Long's Policies Challenged

Prominent Radical Calls 'Share-Our-Wealth' Prospectus a Hodgepodge of Slogans—Unlimited Production Criticized by Farm Leaders—Exemption of Small Properties Puts Tax Burden on Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

Huey Long's Plan For Sharing Wealth

1. Limit the size of all fortunes to a few million dollars by taxing the wealth of every person in excess of $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 to the Government.

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